THE English Rudiments OF THE LATIN TONGUE.

Explained by

QUESTION and ANSWER.

Which are

So Formed, that a Child, omitting altogether the *Questions*, may learn only the *Answers*, and be fully instructed in the Rudiments of the *Latin* Tongue.

By *VV. D.*

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To the Learner of the

RUDIMENTS

Of the

LATIN TONGUE.

IN the undertaking of the meaneſt Action, ſome *Scope* and *End* is propoſed. In thy coming to School, thou muſt conſider, that thy *End* and *Aim* is, (or ought to be) to obtain Learning: the End of that is, to enable thee to do God better ſervice, either in Church or Common-wealth. To facilitate the way, Theſe *Engliſh Rudiments of the Latine Tongue* are ſo compoſed by Queſtion and Anſwer, (that if my experience deceive me not) they will render the Task more eaſie and pleaſanter both to Teacher and Learner. For when the child ſhall ſee that he is able to ask a pertinent Queſtion, and his fellow give him a full Anſwer, the Maſters labor is much eaſed, and

the Child greatly encouraged, the Memory leſs burdened than it was heretofore in the Common Accidence; and yet the expenſe and tediouſnes of other Comments wholly avoided.

But in learning by heart, let me admoniſh thee to paſs by the Queſtions altogether, minding them not at all: as for example, in the Numbers, the Queſtion and Anſwer ſtand thus:

Q. *How many numbers be there in Nouns?*

In Nouns be two Numbers, the Singular and the Plural.

Q. *How know you the Singular Number?*

The ſingular Number ſpeaketh but of one: as *Lapis*, a Stone.

Q. *How the Plural?*

The Plural Number ſpeaketh of more than one: as *Lapides*, Stones.

Now if you omit the Queſtions, it ſtands together thus to be learned of the Scholar:

In Nouns be two Numbers: the Singular and the Plural: the Singular Number ſpeaketh but of One: as Lapis, *a Stone: the Plural Number ſpeaketh of more than One: as* Lapides, *Stones.*

The Principal Queſtions are numbred by Figures. 1, 2, 3, 4, *&c.* ——ſome are not numbred,

numbred, but set down in a lesser Character for explanation of the former: which in learning by heart may be passed by.

The main labour in learning (as of any Language, so) as the *Latin* Tongue, is, in *Nouns* and *Verbs*: in the other parts there is little hardness. These Rudiments, for the Common Rules, are sufficient for the Young beginners, whose tender Capacity cannot comprehend curious Criticisms. When age and proficiency draws them farther, they may then be exercised therein: in the mean time, if they be well practised in the *Declining* of Nouns, and *Conjugating* Verbs, the greatest difficulty will be overcome. To this End *Comenius* hath furnished us with a *Vestibulum Linguæ Latinæ*: where they may have plenty of Nouns and Verbs disposed in an easie Method, with a *Vocabulary*, at the latter end, where every word is declined and fitted for Childrens Capacity: and a *Janua Linguarum*, a new work, for those that have made further progress. Bless God for these helps, which our forefathers were not acquainted withall. Do not thou, by thy negligence, lose the fruit of so great a benefit, which thou may'st now enjoy, to thy great advantage, if it be not thine own fault. Do not therefore squander away idly that precious

time, which thou canst never call back again: nor let slip the Opportunity which is now afforded thee in thy tender age; least, when time shall better awake thy judgment, thou repent (as multitudes have done) when it is too late.

These Rudiments have two parts: I. *Etymology.* II. *Syntaxis. Etymology* handles the eight parts, with their accidents, or, things belonging to them, severally, as Single words, which begin at *In Speech. Syntaxis*, as they are joyned together in a speech: which begins at the *Concords.* The Rules of *Propria quæ Maribus*, teach you to know what *Gender* a *Noun* is of, Regularly: *Heteroclites* or *Nouns* that *vary* from the Ordinary *Rule*, are set down in *Quæ genus.* But for the declining of them, when the *Gender*, is once known, you must bring them to some *pattern or example* in the *five Declensions.* The use of the *Rules* at *As in præsenti* is, to teach you to know the *præterperfect Tense*, and the *Supines* of *Verbs*, both Simple and Compound: and the *Declining* of them must be reduced to the *four Conjugations* here set down. Continual practice and Exercise will quickly gain a dexterity therein: and then thou maist with delight and pleasure go on to the *Syntaxis*, and set upon

other

other Authors, And for thy Eaſe, I have added at the end of theſe *Rudiments* all the *Nouns* comprehended in the *Rules* of *Propria quæ maribus*, and *Quæ genus*, with their Declenſion and Gender: and all the *Verbs* in *As in præſenti*, with a ſhort or long note of their Conjugation, to which, in *declining* they may be referred. If thou receive any Benefit or furtherance hereby, give God the Glory.

Capital Letters.

Rom. A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T V U W X Y Z.

Italick. A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T V v W X Y Z.

Small letters, or characters.

Rom. a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r ſ s t v u w x y z.

Italick. a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r ſ s t v u w x y z.

We uſe great Characters.

1. In proper names: *as* Petrus, Joannes, *Peter, John.*
2. In the beginning of a Sentence: *as* Deum time. Parentes honora. *Fear God. Honour thy Parents;*

3. In Names of Arts, *as* Grammatica, Logica, Rhetorica, &c,

4. In Names of Offices and Dignities: *as* Episcopus, *a Bishop.* Celsitudo vestra, *your Highness.*

Other words for the most part, are to be written with small characters.

Letters are divided into *Vowels* and *Consonants*, There be five *Vowels*, which make a perfect sound of themselves, *viz.* a, e, i, o, u; and the Greek y for i, All the rest are *Consonants*, which sound with a *Vowel.*

But *i* and *u* are sometimes *Consonants*, and sometimes *Vowels.* They are alwayes *Consonants*, when they are set before themselves, or other *vowels* in the same syllable, and must be written thus, j, v: *jacto, injicio, jubeo, voluntas, vultus.* But set before a Conlonant, they are alwayes Vowels, and thus written; i, *and* u; as *ignis, inter, ubi, umbra, unus.*

Notes *or* Points, *which we use in distinguishing Writing, are*

1. a Comma, *which is a short pause* ——,
2. a Semicolon, *somewhat longer* ——;
3. a Colon, *a longer stay* ——:
4. a Period, *which makes up a perfect sentence* —.
5. a Note of Exclamation ——!
6. a Note of Interrogation ——?
7. a Parenthesis ——()

The

The Rudiments.

Of the

LATIN TONGUE.

Queſtion. 1.

How many parts of Speech are there;

In Speech be Eight Parts:

I. *Noun,* II. *Pronoun,* III. *Verb,* IV. *Participle,* (declined.)
V. *Adverb,* VI. *Conjunction,* VII. *Preposition,* VIII. *Interjection,* (undeclined.)

What is it to be declined?

To be *declined* is to be varied or changed into divers terminations.

What is a termination?

A *termination* is the ending of a word in the laſt letter or ſyllable.

What is it to be undeclined?

To be *undeclined* is not to be varied or changed at all into divers terminations, but to remain alwayes the ſame: as *hodie, cras, ad, apud,* &c.

Of a NOUN.

Qu. What is a Noun?

A *Noun is the name of a thing that may be ſeen, felt, heard, or underſtood: as* manus *an hand,* domus *an houſe,* bonitas *goodneſs.*

Qu. 3. How many ſorts of Nouns are there?

There be two ſorts of Nouns: a Noun Subſtantive, *and a Noun* Adjective.

Qu. 4. What is a Noun Subſtantive?

A Noun Subſtantive *is that ſtandeth by it ſelf, and requireth not another word to be joyned with it, to ſhew it's ſignification; as* homo, *a man.*

What mean you by that *ſtandeth by it ſelf?*

It ſtandeth by it ſelf i. e. it is underſtood of it ſelf alone, without the help of another word.

Qu. 5. What is a Noun Adjective?

A Noun Adjective *is that cannot ſtand by it ſelf in reaſon or ſignification; but requireth to be joyned with another word: as* bonus *good,* pulcher *fair.*

Qu. 6. How is a Noun Subſtantive declined?

A Noun Subſtantive is declined with one Article; as Hic magiſter *a maſter: or elſe with two at the moſt; as* Hic & hæc parens *a father or mother.*

Qu. How is a Noun Adjective declined?

A Noun Adjective is declined either with three terminations, as bonus, bona, bonum; *or elſe with three Articles, as* Hic, hæc, & hoc fœlix, *happy;* Hic & hæc levis & hoc leve *light.*

Qu. 8. How many ſorts of Nouns Subſtantives be there?

A Noun Subſtantive is either Proper to the thing it betokeneth, as Carolus *is my proper name: or elſe is* Common *to more, as* Homo *is a common name to all men.*

Qu 9. How many things belong to a Noun?

There belong to a Noun theſe five things: Number, Caſe, Gender, Declenſion and Compariſon.

Qu. 10.

Qu. 10. How many Numbers be there in a Noun?

IN Nouns be two Numbers; the ſingular and the Plural.

Qu. 11. How know you the Singular Number?

The Singular number ſpeaketh but of One; as Lapis, *a ſtone.*

Qu. 12. How the Plural?

The Plural number ſpeaketh of more than One; as Lapides, *ſtones.*

Caſes of Nouns.

Qu. 13. How many Caſes be there in Nouns?

THere be in Nouns ſix Caſes ſingularly and Plurally: the Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accuſative, the Vocative, and the Ablative.

How be theſe Caſes known one from another?

The Nominative and the Accuſative are known by their Places; *the reſt by their* Signs.

Qu. 14. How know you the Nominative Caſe?

The Nominative Caſe cometh before the Verb, and anſwereth to this queſtion Who *or* what; *as* Magiſter docet, *The maſter teacheth.*

Qu 15. How the Genitive?

The Genitive Caſe is known by this token Of, *and anſwereth to this queſtion* Whoſe *or* whereof; *as* Doctrina Magiſtri, *The learning of the Maſter.*

Qu. 16. How the Dative?

The Dative Caſe is known by this token To, *and anſwer to this queſtion*, To whom, *or* to

What: as Do librum magiſtro. *I give a book to the Maſter.*

Qu. 17. How the Accuſative?

The Accuſative Caſe followeth the Verb, and anſwereth to this queſtion, Whom *or* What; *as* Amo magiſtrum, *I love the maſter.*

Qu. 18. How the Vocative?

The Vocative Caſe is known by Calling or ſpeaking to, as ô magiſter! *O maſter!*

Qu. 19. How the Ablative?

The Ablative Caſe is commonly joyned with Prepoſitions ſerving to the Ablative Caſe; as De magiſtro, *Of the Maſter;* Coram magiſtro, *Before the maſter.*

Alſo In, With, Through, For, From, By, *and* Than, *after the Comparative Degree,* be *Signes of the Ablative Caſe.*

What be the Common Signs of the Caſes?

The Common Sign of the
- Nominative is *a*, or *the*.
- Genitive — *of*.
- Dative — — *to*.
- Accuſative — *the*.
- Vocative — *o*.
- Ablative — *from*.

Articles.

Qu. 20. What is the Uſe of Articles?

Articles are marks or notes of the Gender borrowed of the Pronoun, and are thus declined.

	Singulariter	Pluraliter
N.	hic, hæc, hoc	hi, hæ, hæc
G.	hujus, hujus, hujus	horũ, harũ, horũ.
D.	huic, huic, huic	his, his, his
A.	hunc, hanc, hoc	hos, has, hæc
V.	caret.	caret.
A.	hoc, hac, hoc	his, his, his.

Gen-

Genders of Nouns.

GEnders of Nouns be seven; the Masculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Common of two, the Common of three, the Doubtful and the Epicene.

Qu. 22. How know you the Masculine Gender?

The Masculine Gender is declined with this article Hic; as Hic vir, a man.

Qu. 23. How the Feminine?

The Feminine Gender is declined with this article Hæc; as Hæc mulier, a woman.

Qu. 24. How the Neuter?

The Neuter Gender is declined with this article Hoc; as hoc saxum, a stone.

Qu. 25. How the common two?

The Common of two is declined with Hic & hæc; as Hic & hæc parens, a father or mother.

Qu. 26. How the common of three?

The Common of three is declined with Hic, hæc, & hoc; as hic, hæc & hoc Felix happy.

Qu. 27. How the Doubtful?

The Doubtful Gender is declined with Hic or hæc; as Hic vel hæc dies, a day.

Qu. 28. How the Epicene?

The Epicene Gender is declined with one article, and under that one article both kindes be signified: as Hic passer, a sparrow, Hæc Aquila, an eagle both he and she.

Declenſions of Nouns.

Qu. 29. How many Declenſions be there?

There be five Declenſions of Nouns

Qu. 30. How are the Five Declenſions known, one from another?

Theſe Five declenſions are known aſunder by the terminations of their Caſes.

Qu. 31. How the firſt?

I. *THe firſt is, when the Genitive and Dative Caſe ſingular end in* æ: *the Accuſative in* am: *the Vocative like the Nominative: the ablative in* â. *the Nominative plural in* æ: *the Genitive in* arum: *the Dative in* is; *the Accuſative in* as; *the Vocative like the Nominative; the Ablative in* is; *as in example.*

Singulariter.

Nominativo	hæc Muſa	*a ſong*
Genitivo	hujus Muſæ	*of a ſong*
Dativo	huic Muſæ	*to a ſong*
Accuſativo	hanc Muſam	*the ſong*
Vocativo	ô Muſa	*ô ſong*
Ablativo	ab hâc Muſa.	*from a ſong.*

Pluraliter

Nominativo	hæ Muſæ	*ſongs*
Genitivo	harum Muſarum	*of ſongs*
Dativo	his Muſis	*to ſongs.*
Accuſativo	has Muſas	*the ſongs*
Vocativo	ô Muſæ	*ô ſongs.*
Ablativo	ab his Muſis	*from ſongs.*

What particular obſervation have ye in the firſt Declenſion?

Note that Filia *and* Nata *do make the Dative and Ablative plural in* is *or in* abus, *alſo* Dea, mula, equa, liberta, *make the Dative and the ablative Caſe plural in* abus *only.*

Qu. 32

Qu. 32. How know you the ſecond Declenſion?

II. THe Second is, when the Genitive Caſe ſingular ends in i; the Dative in o; the Accuſative in um; the Vocative for the moſt part like the Nominative; the Ablative in o; the Nominative plural in i; the Genitive in orum; The Dative in is; the Accuſative in os; the Vocative like the Nominative; the Ablative in is; as in example.

Singulariter

Nom.	hic magiſter	*a maſter*
Gen.	hujus magiſtri	*of a maſter*
Dat.	huic magiſtro	*to a maſter*
Acc.	hunc magiſtrum	*the maſter*
Voc.	ô magiſter	*ô maſter*
Abl.	ab hoc magiſtro	*from a maſter.*

Pluraliter

Nom.	hi magiſtri	*maſters*
Gen.	horum magiſtrorum	*of maſters*
Dat.	his magiſtris	*to maſters*
Acc.	hos magiſtros	*the maſters*
Voc.	ô magiſtri	*ô maſters*
Abl.	ab his magiſtris	*from maſters.*

Singulariter

Nom.	hic Dominus	*a Lord*
Gen.	hujus Domini	*of a Lord*
Dat.	huic Domino	*to a Lord*
Acc.	hunc Dominum	*the Lord*
Voc.	ô Domine	*ô Lord*
Abl.	ab hoc Domino	*from a Lord*

Why

	Pluraliter	
Nom.	hi Domini	*Lords*
Gen.	horum Dominorum	*of Lords*
Dat.	his Dominis	*to Lords*
Acc.	hos Dominos	*the Lords*
Voc.	ô Domini	*ô Lords*
Abl.	ab his Dominis	*from Lords*

Why do you ſay in the Vocative ſingular, the Vocative *for the moſt part* like the Nominative?

Becauſe it is not alwayes ſo: for there be divers exceptions: as,

I. *When the Nominative endeth in* us, *the Vocative ſhall end in* e: *as* Nom. hic Dominus, Vocative ô Domine. *Except* Deus *which maketh* ô Deus *and* filius, *that maketh* ô fili.

II. *When the Nominative endeth in* ius, *if it be the proper name of a man, the Vocative ſhall end in* i, *as* Nom hic Georgius. Voc. ô Georgi.

III. *Alſo theſe Nouns following make the Vocative in* e, *or* us; *as* agnus, lucus, vulgus, populus, chorus, fluvius.

N. B. *Note alſo that all Nouns of the Neuter Gender, of what Declenſion ſoever they be, have the Nominative, the Accuſative, and the Vocative alike in both Numbers; and in the plural number they end all in* a. *as an example.*

Singular.

Nom.	hoc regnum	*a kingdom*
Gen.	hujus regni	*of a kingdom*
Dat.	huic regno	*to a kingdom*
Acc.	hoc regnum	*the kingdom*
Voc.	ô regnum	*O kingdom*
Abl.	ab hoc regno	*from a kingdom.*

Pluraliter

Pluraliter.

Nom.	hæc regna	*kingdoms*
Gen.	horum regnorum	*of kingdoms*
Dat.	his regnis	*to kingdoms*
Acc.	hæc regna	*the kingdoms*
Voc.	ô regna	*O kingdoms*
Abl.	ab his regnis	*from kingdoms.*

Ambo *and* Duo *make the neuter Gender in* o; *and be thus declined.*

Pluraliter

Nom.	Ambo, ambæ, ambo,	*both.*
Gen.	amborum, ambarum, amborum,	
Dat.	ambobus, ambabus, ambobus,	
Acc.	ambos, ambas, ambo,	
Voc.	ambo, ambæ, ambo,	
Abl.	ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.	

Likewise Duo.

Qu. 33. How know you the third Declenſion?

III. THe *third is when the Genitive Caſe ſingular endeth in* is, *the Dative in* i, *the Accuſative in* em, *and ſometimes in* im, *and ſometime in both: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in* e, *ſometime in* i, *and ſometime both* e, *and* i: *the Nominative Caſe plural in* es: *the Genitive in* um, *and ſometime in* ium: *the Dative in* bus: *the Accuſative in* es: *the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in* bus: *as an example.*

Singulariter

Nom.	hic lapis	*a ſtone*
Gen.	hujus lapidis	*of a ſtone*
Dat.	huic lapidi	*to a ſtone*
Acc.	hunc lapidem	*the ſtone*
Voc.	ô lapis	*O ſtone*
Abl.	ab hoc lapide	*from a ſtone.*

Pluraliter

Pluraliter

Nom.	hi lapides	*ſtones*
Gen.	horum lapidum	*of ſtones*
Dat.	his lapidibus	*to ſtones*
Acc.	hos lapides	*the ſtones*
Voc.	ô lapides	*ô ſtones*
Abl.	ab his lapidibus	*from ſtones.*

Singulariter

Nom.	hic & hæc parens	*a father or mother.*
Gen.	hujus parentis	
Dat.	huic parenti	
Acc.	hunc & hanc parentem	
Voc.	ô parens	
Abl.	ab hoc & hac parente	

Pluraliter

Nom.	hi & hæ parentes
Gen.	horum & harum parentum
Dat.	his parentibus
Acc.	hos & has parentes
Voc.	ô parentes
Abl.	ab his parentibus.

Qu. 34. How know you the fourth Declenſion?

IV. *THe fourth is, when the Genitive Caſe ſingular endeth in* ûs: *the Dative in* ui; *the Accuſative in* um: *the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in* u: *The Nominative plural in* us: *the Genitive in* uum: *the Dative in* ibus: *the Accuſative in* us: *the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in* ibus: *as in example.*

Singula-

Singulariter

Nom.	hæc manus	*an hand*
Gen.	hujus manus	*of an hand*
Dat.	huic manui	*to an hand*
Acc.	has manus	*the hand*
Voc.	ô manus	*ô hand*
Abl.	ab hâc manu	*from a hand*

Pluraliter.

Nom	hæ manus	*hands*
Gen.	harum manuum	*of hands*
Dat.	his manibus	*to hands*
Acc.	has manus	*the hands*
Voc.	ô manus	*O hands*
Abl.	ab his manibus	*from hands*

Qu. 35. How know you the fifth Declenſion?

V. *The fift is, when the Genitive and the Dative Caſe ſingular end in* ei : *the Accuſative in* em : *the Vocative like the Nominative : the Ablative in* e : *the Nominative plural in* es : *the Genitive in* etum : *the Dative in* ebus : *the Accuſative in* es : *the Vocative like the Nominative : the Ablative in* ebus : *as in example.*

Singulariter

Nom.	hæcc facies	*a face*
Gen.	hujus faciei	*of a face*
Dat.	huic faciei	*to a face*
Acc.	hanc faciem	*the face*
Voc.	ô facies	*O face*
Abl.	ab hac facie	*from a face.*

Plu-

Pluraliter

Nom.	hæ facies	*faces*
Gen.	harum facierum	*of faces*
Dat.	his faciebus	*to faces*
Acc.	has facies	*the faces*
Voc.	ô facies	*O faces*
Abl.	ab his faciebus	*from faces.*

N. B. *Note that all nouns of the firſt declenſion be of the Feminine Gender, except* meridies *and* dies.

Qu. How ends the Genitive Caſe ſingular in each Declenſion?

The Genitive Caſe ſingular of the

1.	*in* æ	*as* Muſæ.
2.	*in* i	*as* Magiſtri.
3.	*in* is	*as* Lapidis.
4.	*in* us	*as* Manüs.
5.	*in* ei	*as* Meridei.

The Dative Caſe ſingular of the

1.	*in* æ	*as* Muſæ,
2.	*in* o	*as* Magiſtro.
3.	*in* i	*as* Lapidi.
4.	*in* ui	*as* Manui.
5.	*in* ei	*as* Facici.

The Accuſative Caſe ſingular of the

1.	*in* am	*as* Muſam.
2	*in* um	*as* Magiſtrum.
3.	*in* em	*as* Lapidem.
4.	*in* um	*as* Manum.
5.	*in* em	*as* Faciem.

The Vocative like the Nominative, ſingularly and plurally, in all declenſions; ſave in the ſecond ſingular; where it is for the moſt part *like the nominative.*

The

The Ablative singular of the

1. *in* â *as* Muſâ.
2. *in* o *as* Magiſtro.
3. *in* e *as* Lapide.
4. *in* u *as* Manu.
5. *in* e *as* Facie.

The Nominative plural of the

1. *in* æ *as* Muſæ.
2. *in* i *as* Magiſtri.
3. *in* es *as* Lapides.
4. *in* us *as* Manus.
5. *in* es *as* Facies.

The Genitive plural of the

1. *in* arum *as* Muſarum.
2. *in* orum *as* Magiſtrorum.
3. *in* um *or* ium *as* Lapidum, triſtium.
4. *in* uum *as* Manuum.
5. *in* erum *as* Facierum.

The Dative plural of the

1. *in* is *as* Muſis.
2. *in* is *as* Magiſtris.
3. *in* bus *as* Lapidibus.
4. *in* ibus *as* Manibus.
5. *in* ebus *as* Facicbus.

The Accuſative plural of the

1. *in* as *as* Muſas
2. *in* os *as* Magiſtros.
3. *in* es *as* Lapides.
4. *in* us *as* Manus.
5. *in* es *as* Facies.

The Vocative plural is alwayes like the nominative.

The Ablative plural is ever the ſame with the Dative.

The

The Declining of Adjectives.

Qu. 36. How is a Noun Adjective of three terminations declined?

A *Noun adjective of three terminations is thus declined.*

Singulariter.	*Pluraliter.*
N. bonus, bona, bonum.	N. boni, bonæ, bona,
G. boni, bonæ, boni.	G. bonorum bonarum, bonorum.
D. bono, bonæ, bono.	D. bonis, bonis, bonis.
A. bonum, bonam, bonum.	A bonos, bonas, bona.
V. bone, bona, bonum.	V. boni, bonæ, bona.
A bono, bona, bono.	A. bonis, bonis, bonis.

N. B. *Eight adjectives, viz.* unus, totus, ſolus, ullus, alius, alter, uter, *and* neuter *make the Gen. ſing. in* ius: *and the Dative in* i: *as* unus, una, unum, *Gen.* unius, *Dat.* uni: *in other places like* bonus. *But* ullus, alius, alter, uter, *and* neuter *lack the Vocative caſe; and* alius *makes* aliud *in the neuter Gender, not* alium.

Qu. 37. How is a Noun Adjective of three Articles declined?

A Noun adjective of three articles is thus declined after the third declenſion.

Singulariter.	*Pluraliter*
N. hic, hæc, & hoc felix	N. hi & hæ felices & hæc felicia.
G. hujus felicis (*happy.*	G. horũ, harũ, & horum
D. huic felici.	D. his felicibus. (feliciũ.
A. hunc & hanc felicem, *& hoc felix.*	A. hos & has felices, & hæc felicia.
V. ô felix.	V. ô felices & ô felicia.
A. ab hoc, hac & hoc felice vel felici.	A. ab his felicibus.

Sing.

Sing.	*Plur.*
N. hic & hæc triſtis & hoc triſte. (*ſorrowful*	N. hi & hæ triſtes, & hæc triſtia.
G. hujus triſtis.	G. horum, harum & horum triſtium.
D. huic triſti.	D. his triſtibus.
A. hunc & hanc triſtem, & hoc triſte.	A. hos & has triſtes, & hæc triſtia.
V. ô triſtis, & ô triſte.	V. ô triſtes & ô triſtia.
A. ab hoc hâc & hoc triſti.	A. ab his triſtibus.

Compariſons of Nouns Adjectives.

Qu. 38. What is Compariſon?

Compariſon is the altering the ſignification of a word into more leſs by or degrees.

Qu. 39. What ſorts of Nouns are compared?

Adjectives, whoſe ſignification may increaſe or be diminiſhed, may form compariſon.

What is it to have the ſignification increaſed or diminiſhed?

To have the ſignification increaſed or diminiſhed, is to be made more or leſs: as hard, harder, hardeſt; ſo back again, hardeſt, harder, hard.

Qu 40. How many degrees of Compariſon, are there?

There be three degrees of compariſon: the Poſitive, the Comparative and the Superlative.

Qu. 41. How know you the Poſitive?

The Poſitive betokeneth a thing abſolutely without exceſs, as durus *hard.*

Qu. How know you the Comparative?

The Comparative ſomewhat exceedeth his Poſitive in ſignification: as durior, *harder, or more hard.*

Qu.

Qu. 43. Whence is the Comparative degree formed?

The Comparative is formed of the firſt caſe of his Poſitive that endeth in i, *by putting thereto* or *in the Maſculine and Feminine Gender, and* us *in the Neuter: as of* duri, hic & hæc durior, & hoc durius; *of* triſti, hic & hæc triſtior, & hoc triſtius.

Qu. 44. How know you the Superlative?

The Superlative exceedeth his poſitive in the higheſt degree, as duriſſimus *hardeſt.*

Qu. 45. Whence is the Superlative formed?

The Superlative is formed of the firſt caſe of his Poſitive that endeth in i, *by putting to* ſ *and* ſimus; *as of* duri, duriſſimus; *of* triſti, triſtiſſimus.

Qu. 46. How be Nouns Adjectives of the Comparative degree declined?

Nouns adjectives of the Comparative degree are declined like durior *harder, thus;*

Sing.	Plur.
N. hic & hæc durior, & hoc durius.	N. hi & hæ duriores, & hæc duriora.
G. hujus durioris.	G. horum, harum, & horum duriorum.
D. huic duriori.	D. his durioribus.
A. hunc & hanc duriorem, & hoc durius.	A. hos & has duriores. & hæc duriora.
V. ô durior & ô durius.	V. ô duriores & ô duriora.
A. ab hoc, hac, & hoc duriore vel duriori.	A. ab his durioribus.

Qu. 47. What Exceptions are there from theſe general rules?

From theſe general Rules are excepted theſe that follow.

I. Bonus, melior, optimus. Malus, pejor, peſſimus. Magnus, major, maximus. Parvus, minor, minimus. Multus, plurimus, multa, plurima, multum, plus, plurimum.

II. *If the positive end in* er, *the Superlative is formed of the Nominative Case, by putting to* rimus: *as* Pulcher pulcherrimus.

III. *These nouns ending in* lis, *maketh the Superlative by changing* is *into* limus: *as* humilis humillimus: similis simillimus: facilis facillimus: gracilis gracillimus: agilis agillimus: docilis docillimus. *All other nouns ending in* lis *follow the general rule aforegoing.*

IV. *If a vowel come before* us, *it is compared by* magis *and* maximè: *as* pius, magis-pius, maximè pius. Assiduus, magis-assiduus, maximè assiduus.

Of a Pronoun.

Qu. 48. What is a Pronoun?

A *Pronoun is a part of speech, like to a Noun, which is used in shewing or rehearsing.*

Why is it called a Pronoun?

It is called a Pronoun, because it is put for a Noun, and doth supply the place of a Nonn.

How are Pronouns *used?*

Pronouns are used two wayes: either in shewing or rehersing.

Qu. 49. How many Pronouns be there?

There be fifteen Pronouns: Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras.

Qu. 50. How many have the Vocative case?

Four of these have the Vocative case: as tu, meus, noster, *and* nostras: *all the rest lack it: also* sui *wants the Nominative case.*

Qu. 51. What are added to the Pronouns?

To these may be added their compounds: Egomet, tute, idem, *and also* qui, quæ, quod.

Qu. 52. How many Pronoun-Substantives be there?

Ego, tu, sui, *are Pronoun-Substantives: all the rest are Adjectives.*

Qu. 53 How many Pronoun-Primitives be there?

These eight Pronouns, Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic, *and* is, *be Primitives.*

Qu. 54. Why are they called Primitives?

Because they are first words, and not derived of others.

Qu. 55. What are they called besides?

They be also called Demonstratives; because they shew a thing not spoken of before.

Qu. 56. How many Relatives are there?

These six, hic, ille, iste, is, idem, *and* qui *be Relatives.*

Qu. 57. Why are they called Relatives?

Because they reherse a thing that was spoken of before.

Qu. 58. How many Pronoun-Derivatives are there?

These seven, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras *be Derivatives.*

Qu. 59. Why be they called Derivatives?

Because they be derived of their Primitives mei, tui, sui, nostri *and* vestri.

Qu. 60. How many things belong to a Pronoun?

There belong to a Pronoun these five things: Number, Case, Gender, as are in a Noun; Declension and Person. as here followeth.

The Declension of Pronouns.

Qu. 61. How many Declensions are there Of Pronouns?

There be four Declensions of Pronouns.

Qu. 62.

Qu. 62. How will you know what declenſion a Pronoun is of?

The Declenſions of Pronouns are known by the termination of the Genitive Caſe ſingular, as in Nouns: as, the Genitive of the

I. *in* i, *as* mei, tui, ſui.
II. *in* ius *or* jus, *as* iſtius, ejus, cujus,
III. *in* i, æ, *and* i, *as* mei, meæ, mei.
IV. *in* átis, *as* noſtra, noſtrátis.

Qu. 63. How many Pronouns be of the firſt Declenſion?

Theſe three. Ego, tu, ſui, *be of the firſt Declenſion, and be thus declined.*

Singulariter	N. *Ego*,	Pluraliter.	Nom. *nos.*
	G. *mei*,		Gen. *noſtrum vel noſtri.*
	D. *mihi*,		Dat. *nobis.*
	A. *me*,		Acc. *nos.*
	V. *caret*,		Voc. *caret.*
	A. *à me*,		Abl. *à nobis.*

Singulariter.	Nom. *Tu*	Pluraliter.	Nom. *vos.*
	Gen. *tui*		Gen. *veſtrûm vel veſtri.*
	Dat. *tibi*		Dat. *vobis*
	Acc. *te*		Acc. *vos.*
	Voc. *ô tu*		Voc. *ô vos.*
	Abl. *à te.*		Abl. *à vobis.*

Singulariter and Pluraliter.	Nominativo	*caret.*
	Genitivo	*ſui.*
	Dativo	*ſibi.*
	Accuſativo	*ſe.*
	Vocativo	*caret.*
	Ablativo	*a ſe.*

Qu. 64. How many Pronouns be of the ſecond Declenſion?

Theſe ſix, ille, ipſe, iſte, hic, is, *and* qui *be of the ſecond Declenſion, and be thus declined.*

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. *iſte, iſta, iſtud.*	Nom. *iſti, iſtæ, iſta.*
Gen. *iſtius.*	Gen. *iſtorum, iſtarum,*
Dat. *iſti.*	Dat. *iſtis.* (*iſtorum.*
Acc. *iſtum, iſtam, iſtud.*	Acc. *iſtos, iſtas, iſta.*
Voc. *caret.*	Voc. *caret.*
Abl. *iſto, iſta, iſto.*	Abl. *iſtis.*

N. B. Ille *is declined like* iſte, *and alſo* ipſe: *ſaving that* ipſe *maketh* ipſum *in the Neuter Gender, not* ipſud.

Qu. 65. How is *hic* declined?

Nom. *hic, hæc, hoc:* Gen. *hujus:* Dat. *huic; as afore in the Noun.*

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. *is, ea, id.*	Nom. *ii, eæ, ea.*
Gen. *ejus.*	Gen. *eorum, earum, eorum.*
Dat. *ei.*	Dat. *iis, vel, eis.*
Acc. *eum, eam, id.*	Acc. *eos, eas, ea.*
Voc. *caret.*	Voc. *caret.*
Abl. *eo, ea, eo.*	Abl. *iis, vel eis.*

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. *qui, quæ, quod.*	N. *qui, quæ, quæ.*
Gen. *cujus.*	G *quorum, quarum quorũ.*
Dat. *cui.*	D. *quibus, vel queis.*
Acc. *quem, quam, quod.*	Ac. *quos, quas, quæ.*
Voc. *caret.*	Voc. *caret.*
Abl. *quo, quâ, quo.*	Abl. *quibus, vel queis.*

So is Quis *declined, whether it be Interrogative or Indefinite.*

Singulariter { Nom. *quis, quæ, quid.* / Gen. *cujus.* &c.

But the Compound Quiſquis *is thus declined.*

Singulariter { Nom. *quiſquis, quicquid.* / Acc. *quicquid.* / Abl. *quoquo, quaquâ, quoquo.*

Qu. 66.

Qu. 66. How many Pronouns be of the third Declenſion?

Theſe five, meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, *and* veſter, *are of the third Declenſion; and are declined like nouns adjectives of three terminations, in this wiſe.*

Sing.	Plur.
N. *meus, mea, meum*	N. *mei, meæ, mea*
G. *mei meæ, mei.*	G. *meorum, mearum, meorũ*
D. *meo, meæ, meo*	D. *meis.*
A. *meum, meam, meum*	A. *meos, meas, mea.*
V. *mi, mea, meum*	V. *mei, meæ, mea.*
A. *meo, meâ, meo*	A. *meis.*

So is noſter, *declined, and* tuus, ſuus, veſter, *ſaving that theſe three laſt do lack the Vocative Caſe,*

Qu. 67. How many Pronouns be of the fourth Declenſion?

Noſtras, veſtras, *be of the fourth Declenſion, and be thus declined.*

Sing.	Plur.
N. *hic & hæc noſtras, & hoc noſtrate*	N. *hi & hæ noſtrates, & hæc noſtratia*
G. *hujus noſtratis*	G. *horum harum & horum noſtratium.*
D. *huic noſtrati*	D. *his noſtratibus*
A. *hunc & hanc noſtratem & hoc noſtrate*	A. *hos & has noſtrates & hæc noſtratia.*
V. *ô noſtras, & ô noſtrate*	V. *ô noſtrates, & ô noſtratia*
A. *ab hoc hac & hoc noſtrate vel noſtrati.*	A. *ab his noſtratibus.*

Cujas *is here to be reſerred for the like manner of declining. So* Arpinas, Ravennas, Londinas, *&c. which be called Gentiles, becauſe they properly betoken pertaining to countries or nations, to ſects, or factions.*

Qu. 68. How many Perſons be there in a Pronoun?

A Pronoun hath three perſons.

Qu. 69. How know you the first person?

The first person, speaketh of himself: as, Ego, *I,* Nos *we.*

Qu. 70. How the second?

The second person is spoken to: as Tu *Thou,* Vos *Yee; and of this person is every Vocative Case.*

Qu. 71. How the third?

The third person is spoken of, as Ille *He;* Illi, *They: and therefore all Nouns, Pronouns, and Participles be of the third person,* viz. *because they are spoken of.*

Of a VERB.

Qu. 72. What is a Verb?

A *Verb is a part of speech, declined with mood and tense, and betokeneth to do, as* amo *I love; or to suffer, as* amor, *I am loved; or to* be, *as* Sum, *I am.*

What is the difference between a *Noun* and a *Verb*?

A *Noun* signifies the Name of a thing. *A Verb* signifies the manner of doing, Suffering, or being of a thing.

Qu. 73. How many sorts of verbs be there?

There be two sorts of Verbs: Personal, *which is declined with divers persons or terminations; as* amo, amas, amat; *and* Impersonal, *not varied by divers persons, but formed in the third person singular only; as* Tædet, *it irketh;* Oportet *it behooveth*

Qu. 74. How many kinds of Verbs Personals be there?

Of Verbs Personals there be five kinds: Active Passive, Neuter, Deponent, and Commune.

How

How do these differ one from another?

These differ three wayes. 1. In Termination. 2. In Signification. 3. In declining or forming.

Qu. 75. How know you a Verb Active?

A Verb Active endeth in o; *and signifies to* do, *as* Amo, *I love.*

Qu. 76. How a Verb Passive?

A Verb Passive endeth in or; *and signifies to* suffer: *as* Amor, *I am loved.*

Qu. 77. How a Verb Neuter?

A Verb Neuter endeth in m, *and signifies to* be, *as* Sum, *I am*: *or in* o, *and signifies sometime to* do, *as* Curro, *I run*; *and sometimes to* suffer, *as* Ægroto, *I am sick.*

Qu. 78. How a Verb Deponent?

A Verb Deponent endeth in or, *like a Passive, and yet in signification is either like an Active, as* Loquor Verbum, *I speak a word*; *or like a Neuter, signifying actively, as* glorior *I boast.*

Qu. 79. How a Verb Commune?

A Verb Commune endeth in or, *and yet in signification is both Active and Passive*; *as* Osculor te, *I kiss thee*, Osculor à te, *I am kissed of thee.*

MOOD.

Qu. 80. How many moods are there?

There be six Moods, the Indicative, the Imperative, the Optative, the Potential, the Subjunctive, the Infinitive.

Qu. 81. How know you the Indicative Mood.

The Indicative Mood sheweth a reason, true or false: as Ego amo, *I loue*: *or else asketh a question; as* Amas tu? *Dost thou love?*

Qu. 82. How the Imperative?

The Imperative biddeth or commandeth: as Ama, *Love thou.*

Qu. 83. How the Optative?

The Optative wiſheth or deſireth: with theſe ſigns, would God, I pray God, *or* God grant: *and hath evermore an Adverb of wiſhing joyned with him: as* utinam amem, *I pray God I love.*

Qu. 84. How the Potential?

The Potential *Mood is known by theſe ſigns:* may, can, might, would, could, ſhould, *or* ought: *as* Amem, *I may or can love: without an Adverb joyned with him.*

Qu. 85. How the Subjunctive?

The Subjunctive Mood hath evermore ſome conjunction joyned with him: as Cùm amarem. *when I loved.*

Why is it called the Subjunctive Mood?

It is called the Subjunctive Mood, becauſe it dependeth of another Verb, either going before, or coming after: as cùm amarem eram miſer, *When I loved I was a Wretch.*

How do the Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods differ?

The Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods are the ſame in *termination*; but they differ in *ſignification*, and *ſign of the Mood.*

Qu. 86. How know you the Infinitive Mood?

The Infinitive ſignifies to do, *or* ſuffer, *or to* be, *and hath neither Number, nor Perſon, nor nominative Caſe before him.*

By what ſign is it known?

It is commonly known by this ſign to: *as* amare, To love.

When two Verbs come together, what Mood muſt the latter be?

When

When two verbs come together without any noun between them, then the latter shall be the Infinitive mood: as cupio discere, *I desire to learn.*

Gerunds.

Qu. 87. What are there Peculiarly belonging to the Infinitive Mood?

There belong to the Infinitive mood Gerunds *and* Supines.

Why do they belong to the Infinitive Mood?

Because their signification is infinite, like to the signification of the Infinitive mood, not making any difference of Number or Person.

Qu. 88. How many Gerunds are there?

There be three Gerunds, ending in di, do, *and* dum: *which have both the active and passive signification: as* amandi *of loving, or of being loved:* amando *in loving, of in being loved:* amandum *to love, or to be loved.*

Supines.

There be two Supines. The first ends in um, *and signifies actively: as,* amtaum *to love. The Latter in* u, *and for the most part signifies passively: as* amatu *to bee loved.*

Tenses.

Qu. 90. How many tenses be there?

There be five Tenses or Times: the Present tense: the preterimperfect tense: the preterperfect tense, the preterpluperfect tense, and the Future tense.

Qu. 91. How know you the present Tense?

The Present Tense speaketh of the time that now is, as amo, *I love.*

Qu. 92.

Qu. 92. How the Preterimperfect Tenſe?

The Preterimperfect Tenſe ſpeaketh of the time not perfectly paſt, as, amabam, *I loved or did love.*

Qu 93. How the Preterperfect Tenſe?

The Preterperfect Tenſe ſpeaketh of the time perfectly paſt, with this ſign have, *as,* amavi, *I have loved.*

Qu. 94. How know you the preterpluperfect Tenſe?

The Preterpluperfect Tenſe ſpeaketh of the time more then perfectly paſt, with this ſign had, *as* amaveram *I had loved.*

Qu. 95. How the Future Tenſe?

The Future Tenſe ſpeaketh of the time to come with this ſign ſhall *or* will, *as* amabo, *I ſhall or will love.*

Perſons.

Qu. 96. How many Perſons are there in Verbs?

THere be in Verbs three Perſons in both Numbers; as Sing. Ego amo, *I love;* tu amas, *thou loveſt;* ille amat, *he loveth. Plural.* Nos amamus, *we love;* vos amatis, *ye love;* illi amant, *they love.*

Conjugations.

Qu. 97. How many Perſons are there in Verbs?

VErbs have four Conjugations, which are known after this manner.

Qu. 98 How know you the firſt Conjugation?

The firſt Conjugation hath ā *long before* re *and* ris: *as* amāre, amāris.

Qu. 99. How the ſecond?

The ſecond Conjugation hath ē *long before* re *and* ris: *as* docēre, docēris.

Qu. 100,

Qu. 100. How the third?

The third Conjugation hath ĕ *ſhort before* re *and* ris: *as* legĕre, legĕris.

Qu 101. How the fourth?

The fourth Conjugation hath ī *long before* re *and* ris: *as* audīre, audīris.

Qu. 102. How be the Verbs in O declined?

Verbs in O, *of the four Conjugations, be declined after theſe examples.*

I. AMo, amas, amavi, amare: amandi, amando, amandum: amatum, amatu: amans, amaturus. *To love.*

II. Doceo, doces, docui, docere: docendi, docendo, docendum: doctum, doctu: docens, doctus. *To teach.*

III. Lego, legis, legi, legere: legendi, legendo legendum lectum lectu: legens, lecturus. *To read.*

IV. Audio, audis, audivi, audire: audiendi, audiendo, audiendum: auditum, auditu: audiens, auditurus. *To hear.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent tenſe ſinguiar.

I love, or *do love.*	*Thou loveſt,* or *doſt love.*	*He loveth.* or *doth love.*		*We love.* or *do love.*	*ye love,* or *do love.*	*they love,* or *do love.*
AMo,	amas,	amat.		Amamus,	amatis,	amant.
Doceo,	doces,	docet.	*Plu-*	Docemus	docetis,	docent.
Lego,	legis,	legit.	*ralit.*	Legimus,	legitis,	legunt.
Audio,	audis,	audit.		Audimus,	auditis,	audiunt.

Preter-

Preterimperfect tenſe ſing.	Amabam, Docebam, Legebam, Audiebam,	*I loved or did love.* bas, bat. *Plur.* bamus, batis, bant.
Preterperfect tenſe.	Amavi, Docui, Legi, Audivi,	*I have loved.* iſti, it. *Plu.* imus, iſtis, êrunt vel êre.
Preterpluperfect tenſe ſing.	Amaveram, Docueram, Legeram, Audiveram,	*I had loved.* ras, rat. *Plural.* ramus, ratis, rant.
Future tenſe ſingular.	Amabo, Docebo, Legam, Audiam,	*I ſhall or will love.* bis, bit. *Plur.* bimus, bitis, bunt. cs, et. *Plur.* ēmus, ē is, ent.

Imperative Mood.

Love Lovehe, or Love we, or them, let him love, let us love, Love Love they, or ye, let them love.

Preſens tenſe ſing.	Ama, amet,	*Plur.* amemus.	amate, ament.
	Amato, amato.		amatote, amanto.
	Doce, doceat,	*Plur.* docemus.	docete, doceant.
	doceto, doceto,		docetote, docento
	Lege, legat,	*Plu.* legamus.	legite, legant.
	legito, legito,		legitote, legunto.
	Audi, audiat,	*Plur.* audiamus.	audite, audiant.
	audito audito,		auditote, audiunto.

N. B. *The Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Mood, have the ſame termination: only they differ in, ſignification, and Sign of the Mood: as* utinam amem, *God grant I love, in the Optative Mood;* amem, *I may or can love, in the Potential Mood:* cùm amem, *when I love, in the Subjunctive Mood, and ſo likewiſe in other Tenſes.*

Sub-

Subjunctive Mood.

When I love.

Present tense singul. cùm
Amem, ames, amet. *Plu.* amemus, ametis, ament.
Doceam, Legam, Audiam, as, at. *Plur.* amus atis, ant.

Preterimperfect tense sing. cùm
When I loved or did love.
res, ret. *Plu.* remus, retis, rent.

Preterperfect tense singular cùm
Amaverim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiverim,
When I have loved.
ris, rit, *Plur.* rimus, ritis, rint.

Preterpluperfect tense sing. cùm
Amaviſſem, Docuiſſem, Legiſſem, Audiviſſem,
When I had loved.
ſes, ſet. *Plur.* ſemus, ſetis, ſent.

Future tense sing. cùm
Amavero, Docuero, Legero, Audivero,
When I ſhall or will love.
ris, rit. *Plu.* rimus, ritis, rint.

Infinitive Mood.

Present and preterimperfect tense.
Amare, *to love.*
Docere, *to teach.*
Legere, *to read.*
Audire, *to hear.*

Preterperfect & preterpluperfect tense.
Amaviſſe, Docuiſſe, Legiſſe, Audiviſſe,
To have or had
Loved. Taught, Read. Heard.

Amaret

Future tenſe. Amaturum, Doctarum, Lecturum, Auditurum | eſſe, *To* love, teach, read, hear | *hereafter.*

Gerundi.	Amandi, *of loving:*	do, *in loving:*	dum, *to love.*
	Docendi, *of teaching:*	do, *in teaching:*	dum, *to teach.*
	Legendi, *of reading:*	do, *in reading:*	dum, *to read.*
	Audiendi, *of hearing:*	do, *in hearing:*	dum, *to hear.*

Supines.	Amatum, *to love.*	Amatu, *to be loved.*
	Doctum, *to teach.*	Doctu, *to be taught.*
	Lectum, *to read.*	Lectu, *to be read.*
	Auditum, *to hear.*	Auditu, *to be heard.*

A Participle of the preſent tenſe. Amans, *loving.* Docens, *teaching.* Legens, *reading.* Audiens, *hearing.*

The participle of the firſt future tenſe. Amaturus, *to love, or about to love.* Doctunus, *to teach, or about to teach.* Lecturus, *to read, or about to read.* Auditurus, *to hear, or about to hear.*

Before we decline any Verbs in or, *for ſupplying of many tenſes lacking in all ſuch Verbs, we muſt learn to decline this Verb* Sum, *in this wiſe following.*

Sum, es, fui, eſſe, futurus: *To be.*

Indicative Mood.

Preſent tenſe ſingular. SUm, *I am*: es, eſt. *Pluraliter*, Sumus, eſtis, ſunt.

Preterimperfect tenſe ſin. Eram, *I was*: eras, erat. *Plural*, eramus, eratis, erant.

Preterper-

Preterperfect tenſe ſingul. Fui, *I have been*: fuiſti, fuit. *Plur.* fuimus, fuiſtis, fuerunt vel fuere.

Preterpluperfect tenſe ſingular. Fueram, *I had been*: fueras, fuerat. *Plur.* fueramus, fueratis, fuerant.

Future tenſe ſingular. Ero, *I ſhall or will be*: eris, erit. *Plur.* erimus, eritis, erunt.

Imperative Mood.

Preſent tenſe ſingular.	Sis, Es, Eſto,	*be thou*	Sit, Eſto,	*Plural.* Simus.	Sitis, Eſte, Eſtote	Sint, Sunto.

Subjunctive Mood.

Preſent tenſe ſingul. cùm Sim *when I am*: ſis, ſit. *Plural.* ſimus, ſitis, ſint.

Preterimperfect tenſe ſin. cùm Eſſem, *when I was*: eſſes, eſſet. *Plu.* eſſemus, eſſetis, eſſent.

Preterperfect tenſe ſingul. cùm Fuerim, *when I have been*: fuiſſes, fuiſſet. *Plu.* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tenſe ſing. cùm Fuiſſem, *when I had been*: fuiſſes, fuiſſet. *Plu.* fuiſſemus, fuiſſetis, fuiſſent.

Future tenſe ſing. cùm Fuero, *when I ſhall or will be*: fueris, fuerit, *Plu.* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent and preterimperfect tenſe ſin	Eſſe, *to be*	*Preterperfect and preterpluperf. tenſe.*	Fuiſſe	*to have or had been.*

Future tenſe Fore vel futurum eſſe, *to be hereafter.*

Participle. Futurus, *to be, or about to be.*

Verbs

Verbs in *Or* of the Four Conjugations, be declined after theſe Examples.

AMor, amaris, vel amare; amatus ſum vel fui: amari, amatus, amandus, *To be loved.*

Doceor, docēris vel docēre, doctus ſum vel fui, doceri, doctus, docendus, *To be taught.*

Legor, legēris vel legēre: lectus ſum vel fui, legi, lectus, legendus, *To be read.*

Audior, audiris, vel audire, auditus ſum vel fui, audiri, auditus, audiendus, *To be heard.*

Indicative Mood.

I am loved.

Preſent tenſe ſing.
Amor, amaris vel amare, amatur.
Doceor, doceris vel docere, docetur.
Legor, legeris vel legere, legitur.
Audior, audiris vel audire, auditur.
Plur. mur, mini, ntur,

Preterimperfect tenſe ſingular.
Amabar,
Docebar,
Legebar,
Audiebar,
I was loved.
baris vel bare, batur. *Plu.* bamur, bamini, bantur.

Preterperfect tenſe ſing.
Amatus
Doctus
Lectus
Auditus
I have been loved.
ſum vel fui
tus es vel fuiſti, tus eſt vel fuit. *Pl.* ti ſumus vel fuimus, ti eſtis vel fuiſtis, ti ſunt, fuerunt vel fuere.

Preterplu. perfect tenſe ſing.
Amatus
Doctus
Lectus
Auditus
I had been loved.
eram vel fueram
tus eras vel fueras, tus erat vel fuerat. *pl.* ti eramus, vel fueramus, ti eratis vel fueratis, ti erant vel fuerant.

Future tenſe ſingular.
Amabor,
Docebor,
Legar,
Audiar,
I ſhall or will be loved.
beris vel bere, itur. *plu.* bimur, imini, eris vel ere, etur. *plu.* emur, emini, entur.

Impe rative

Imperative Mood.

	Be thou loved,	*Let him be loved.*	*Let us be loved.*	*Be ye loved,*	*Let them be loved.*
Present tens sin.	Amare, ametur.	amator: amator.	*Pl.* amemur,	Amamini, amentur,	amaminor: amantor.
	Docere doceatur:	docetor: docetor.	*Pl.* doceamur.	Docemini, doceantur	doceminor: docentor
	Legere, legatur,	legitor, legitor.	*Pl.* legamur,	Legimini, legantur,	legiminor: leguntor.
	Audire, audiatur,	auditor: auditor.	*Pl.* audiamur,	Audimini, audiantur,	audiminor, audiuntor.

Subjunctive Mood.

When I am loved.

Present tens sing. cùm. Amer, Docear, Legar, Audiar, eris vel ere, etur. *Pl.* cùm emur, emini, entur. aris vel are, atur. *Pl.* cùm amur, amini, antur.

Preterimperfect tens. singular cùm Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer, *When I was loved.* reris vel rere, retur. *Pl.* cùm remur, remini, rentur.

When I have been loved.

Preterperfect tens sing. cùm Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris. tus sit vel fuerit. *plu.* cùm ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

When I had been loved.

Preterpluperfect tens singular cùm Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses tus esset vel fuisset. *plu.* cùm ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.

When I ſhall or will be loved.

Future tenſe ſingu. cùm { Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus } ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. *plu.* cùm ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

Infinitive Mood.

preſent and preterimperfect tenſe.	Amari	*To be*	*Loved.*
	Doceri		*Taught.*
	Legi		*Read.*
	Audiri		*Heard.*

preterperfect tenſe and preterpluperfect tenſe. { Amatum, Doctum, Lectum, Auditum } *To have or had been loved.* eſſe vel fuiſſe

Future tenſe	Amatum iri, vel amandum eſſe,	*to be*	*loved*	*hereafter.*
	Doctum iri, vel docendum eſſe,		*taught*	
	Lectum iri, vel legendum eſſe,		*read*	
	Auditum iri, vel audiendum eſſe		*heard*	

A participle of the preterperfect tenſe { Amatus, *Loved.* Doctus, *Taught.* Lectus, *Read.* Auditus, *Heard.* }

A participle of the Future in dus: { Amandus, *to be loved.* Docendus, *to be taught.* Legendus, *to be read.* Audiendus, *to be heard.* }

Of

Of certain Irregular Verbs which are declined and formed in in manner following.

POſſum, potes, potui, poſſe, potens: *To may or can.*
Volo, vis, volui, velle: volendi, volendo, volendum; ſupinis caret, volens: *To will, or to be willing.*

Nolo, nonvis, nolui, nolle: nolendi, nolendo, nolendum: ſupinis caret, nolens: *To nill, or to be unwilling.*

Malo, mavis, malui, malle: malendi, malendo, malendum: ſupinis caret, malens: *to have rather or to be more willing.*

Edo, edis, vel es, edi, edere vel eſſe: edendi, edendo, edendum; eſum, eſu, vel eſtum, eſtu, edens, eſurus, vel eſturus: *to eat,*

Fio, fis, factus ſum vel fui, fieri: factus, faciendus: *to be made, or to be don.*

Fero, fers, tuli, ferre: ferendi, ferendo, ferendum: latum, latu; ferens, laturus: *to bear or ſuffer.*

Feror, ferris vel ferre, latus ſum vel fui, ferri: latus, ferendus: *to be born or ſuffered.*

Indicative Mood.

preſent tenſe ſingular,	POſſum, potes, poteſt.	*plural ter.*	Poſſumus, poteſtis, poſſunt.
	Volo, vis, vult.		Volumus, vultis, volunt.
	Nolo, nonvis, nonvult.		Nolumus, non vultis, nolunt.
	Malo, mavis, mavult.		Malumus, mavultis, malunt.
	Edo, edis, vel es, edit vel eſt.		Edimus, editis vel eſtis, edunt.
	Fio, fis, fit.		Fimus, fitis, fiunt.
	Fero, fers, fert.		Ferimus, fertis, ferunt.
	Feror, ferris, vel ferre, fertur.		Ferimur, ferimini, feruntur.

Preterimperfect tenſ ſing.

Poteram,
Volebam,
Nolebam,
Malebam,
Edebam,
Fiebam,
Ferebam,

as, at, *plu.* amus, atis, ant.

Ferebar, baris vel bare, batur. *plu.* bamur, bamini, (ni, bantur.

Preterperfect tenſ ſing.

Potui, Volui, Nolui, Malui, Edi, Tuli, iſti, it. *pl.* iimus, iſtis, érunt vel êre

Factus, Latus ſum vel fui, tus es vel fuiſti, tus eſt vel fuit. *plu.* ti ſumus vel fuimus, ti eſtis vel fuiſtis, ti ſunt fuérunt vel fuêre.

Preterpluperfect tenſ ſing.

Poteram, Volueram, Nolueram, Malueram, Ederam, Tuleram, ras, rat. *plu.* ramus, ratis, rant.

Factus, Latus eram vel fueram, tus eras vel fueras, tus erat vel fuerat. *pl.* ti eramus vel fueramus, ti eratis vel fueratis, ti erant vel fuerant.

Future tenſ ſing.

Potero, eris, erit. *plu.* poterimus, eritis, erunt.

Volam, Nolam, Malam, Edam, Fiam, Feram, es, et, *plu.* emus, etis, ent.

Ferar, ferêris vel ferere, feretur. *plu.* feremur, feremini, ferentur.

Poſſum, Volo, Malo, *Have no* Imperative *Mood.*

Imperative

Imperative Mood.

Presens tens. sing.

Noli, Nolito. *Pluraliter.* Nolite, Nolitote.

Ede, edito. es, esto. { edat. edito. esto. } *Pl.* Edamus { edite. editote. este, estote. } { edant. edunto. }

Fito tu { Fiat, Fito, } *Pl.* Fiamus, { Fite, Fitote. } { Fiant, fiunto. }

Fer, ferto, { Ferat, Ferto, } *Pl.* Feramus, { Ferte, Fertote: } { Ferant, ferunto. }

Ferre, fertor. { Feratur fertor. } *pl.* Feramur, { Ferimini, feriminor: } { Ferantur feruntor. }

Subjunctive Mood.

Presens tens. sing. cùm

Possim, Velim, Nolim, Malim, is, it. *plu.* cùm imus, itis, int.

Edam, Fiam, Feram, as, at. *plu.* cùm amus, atis, ant.

Ferar, raris vel rare, ratur. *pl.* cùm amur, amini, antur:

Preterimperfect tens sing. cùm

Possem, Vellem, Nollem, Mallem, Ferrer, rēris v. rere, retur. | Ederem vel essem, Fierem, Ferrem, es, et. *pl.* cùm emus, etis, ent. tentur. *pl.* cùm remur, remini,

Preterperfect tens sing. cùm

Potuerim, Voluerim, Noluerim, Maluerim, Ederim, Tulerim, ris, rit. *pl.* cùm rimus, ritis, rint.

Factus Latus { sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit, *pl* cùm si simus v. fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tens cùm

Potuissem, Voluissem, Noluissem, Maluissem, Edissem, Tulissem, ses, set. *plu* cùm semus, seris, sent.

Factus Latus { essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. *pl.* cùm ti essemus vel fuissemmus, ti essetis vel fuissetis ti essent vel fuissent.

Future tenſe ſing. cùm	Potuero, Voluero, Noluero,	Maluero, Edero, Tulero,	ris, rit. *plu.* cùm rimus, ritis, rint.
	Factus Latus.	ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. *pl.* cùm ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.	

Infinitive Mood.

preſent tenſe and preterperfect tenſe	Poſſe,	*preterperfect and preterpluperfect tenſe;*	Potuiſſe.
	Velle,		Voluiſſe.
	Nolle,		Noluiſſe.
	Malle,		Maluiſſe.
	Edere vel eſſe,		Ediſſe.
	Ferre,		Tuliſſe.
	Fieri,		Factum eſſe vel fuiſſe.
	Ferri,		Latum eſſe vel fuiſſe.

Qu. 103. *How are* Eo *and* Queo *formed?*

EO *and* Queo *make* Ibam *and* Quibam *in the preterimperfect tenſe of the Indicative mood, and* ibo *and* quibo *in the Future tenſe; and in all other moods and tenſes are varied like verbs in* o *of the fourth Conjugation; ſaving that they make their Gerunds,* Eundi, do, dum Queundi, do, dum, *and* Eo *in the oblique caſes of the participle of the preſent tenſe makes* Euntis, Eunti, &c.

Qu. 104. What tenſes are formed of the preterperfect tenſe of the Indicative Mood?

Of the preterperfect tenſe of the indicative mood be formed the preterpluperfect tenſe of the ſame mood: the preterperfect tenſe, preterpluperfect tenſe, and the future tenſe, of the optative mood, the potential mood, and the ſubjunctive mood; as of Amavi, *are formed,*

Ama-

Amaveram, amaverim, amavero, *by changing* i *into* e *ſhort.* Amaviſſem, amaviſſe, *keeping* i *ſtill.*

Qu. 105. How are verbs Impersonals declined?

IMperſonals *be declined throughout all moods and tenſes in the voice of the third perſon ſingular only*; *as* Delectat, delectabat, delectavit, delectaverat, delectabit. Decet, decebat, decuit, decuerat, decebit, decere. Studetur, ſtudebatur ſtuditum eſt vel fuit, ſtuditum erat vel fuerat, ſtudebitur, &c.

Qu. 106. What is the common ſign of Verbs Impersonals?

They have commonly before their Engliſh, thus ſign it: as, Delectat, *it delighteth:* Decet, *it becometh.*

Of a PARTICIPLE.

Qu, 107. *What is a participle?*

A *Participle is a part of ſpeech, derived of a Verb, and taketh part of a Noun, as Gender Caſe and Declenſion; and part of a Verb, as tenſe and ſignification, and part of both, as Number and Figure.*

Qu. 108. How many kind of Participles be there?

There be four kinds of participles; One *of the preſent tenſe;* another *of the preter tenſe;* one *of the Future in* rus, *another of the future in* dus.

Qu. 109. *How know you a participle of the preſent tenſe?*

A participle of the preſent tenſe hath his Engliſh ending in ing, *as* loving; *and his latin in* ans *or* ens, *as* Amans, Docens.

Qu. 110. Whence is it formed?

It is formed of the preterimperfect tenſe of the

Indicative mood, by changing the laſt ſyllable into ns; *as* Amabam, amans; Audiebam, audiens; Auxiliabar, auxilians; poteram, potens.

Qu. 111. How know you a Participle of the Future in *rus*?

A Participle of the Future in rus *betokeneth to* do, *like the infinitive mood of the active voice, as* Amaturus, *To love, or about to love.*

Qu. 112. How is it formed?

And it is formed of the latter Supine, by putting to rus, *as* Doctu, Docturus.

Qu. 113. How know you a Participle of the preterperfect tenſe?

A Participle of the Preter tenſe hath his Engliſh ending in d, t, *or* n; *as loved, taught, ſlain; and his Latin in* tus, ſus, xus; *and one in* uus, *as* Mortuus.

Qu. 114. How is it formed?

And it is formed of the latter Supine, by putting to s: *as of* Lectu, lectus; *except* Mortuus.

Qu. 115. How know you a participle of the Future in *dus*?

A pareiciple of the Future in dus, *betokeneth to ſuffer, like the Infinitive mood of the Paſſive voice, as* Amandus, *to be loved.*

Qu. 116. How is it formed?

And it is formed of the Genitive Caſe ſingular of the Participle of the Preſent tenſe, by changing tis *into* dus; *as* Amantis, Amandus; Legentis, legendus. *And it is alſo found to have the ſignification of the Participle of the preſent tenſe, as* Legendis veteribus proficis, *in reading old Authors thou doſt profit.*

Qu. 117. How many participles come of a Verb Active, &c.

Of a Verb Active, and of a Verb Neuter, which have

have the Supines, come Two Participles: One of the preſent tenſe; and another of the Future in tus: *as of* Amo, *cometh* amans, amaturus; *of* Curro, currens curſurus.

Qu. 118. How many of a Verb paſſive?

Of a Verb Paſsive, whoſe Active hath the Supines, come two participles; One of the Preter tenſe, and another of the Future in dus: *as, of* Amor *cometh* amatus, amandus.

Qu. 119. Now many of a Verb Deponent?

Of a Verb Deponent come three participles: one of the preſent tenſe, one of the preter tenſe, and one of the Future in tus, *as of* Auxilior, *cometh* auxilians, auxiliatus, auxiliaturus;

And if the Verb Deponent do govern an Accuſative caſe after him, it may form alſo a participle in dus, *as of* Loquor, loquendus.

Qu. 120. How many of a Verb Commune?

Of a Verb Commune come Four participles, as of Largior, *cometh* largiens, largiturus, largitus, largiendus.

Qu. 121. How are Participles declined?

Participles of the preſent tenſe be declined like Nouns adjectives of three articles: as, Nominativo hic, hæc & hoc amans, *Genitivo* amantis, *Dativo* amanti, &c.

Participles of other tenſes be declined like Nouns adjectives of three Terminations: as, Amaturus, amatura, amaturum: Amatus, a, um: Amandus, da, dum.

Of

Of an ADVERB.

Qu. 122. What is an Adverb.

AN Adverb *is a pars of ſpeech joined to the Verbs, to declare their ſignification.*

Why are Adverbs joyned to Verbs?

They are joyned principally to Verbs, (and ſometimes to other parts) to declare their ſignification: *i. e.* by ſome circumſtance of *Time, Place, Number, Order,* or the like.

Qu. 123. How many ſorts of Adverbs be there?

There be ſundry ſorts of Adverbs;

Some be of

1. *Time;* as, Hodie *to day,* cras *to morrow,* heri *yeſterday,* perendie *next after to morrow,* olim *in time paſt or to come,* aliquando *ſometimes,* nuper *of late,* quando *when.*
2. *Place as,* Ubi *where,* ibi *there,* hic *here,* iſtic *and* illic *there,* intus *within,* foris *without.*
3. *Number; as,* Semel *once,* bis *twice,* ter *thrice,* quater *four times,* iterum *again.*
4. *Order; as,* Inde *from thence,* deinde *afterwards,* denique *to conclude,* poſtremò *laſt of all.*
5. *Aſking or doubting; as,* Cur *wherefore,* quare *wherefore,* unde *from whence,* quorſum *to what end,* num *whether,* nunquid *whether.*
6. *Calling; as,* Heus *hoe,* O *hoe,* ehodum *hoe ſirrah.*
7. *Affirming; as,* Certè *ſurely,* næ *verily;* profectò *truly,* ſanè *truly or doubtleſs,* ſcilicet *doubtleſs or truly,* licèt *although,* eſtò *be it ſo.*
8. *Denying, as,* Non *not,* minimè *not, or in no wiſe,* haud *not,* neutiquam *not, or on no wiſe,* nequaquam *no, or on no wiſe.*
9. *Swearing; as* Pol *in good ſooth,* ædipol *in good ſooth,* hercle *truly,* medius fidius, *in faith or truth*

10. *Exhorting; as,* Eia *go to, or well,* agè *go to,* agitè *go ye to,* agedum *well, go to yet.*

11. *Flattering; as,* ſodes *if thou dareſt; or on good fellowſhip,* amabò *of all love.*

12. *Forbidding; as,* Nè *no, not.*

13. *Wiſhing, as,* Utinam, *O that, or I would to God,* ſi, *O that,* ô ſi, *O if,* O *Oh that,* ô utinam, *O I would to God.*

14. *Gathering together; as,* Simul *together,* unà *together,* pariter *together,* non modò *not only,* non ſolùm *not only.*

15. *Parting; as,* ſeorſim *aſunder, or one from another,* ſigillatim *every one aſunder, or peculiarly,* vicatim *ſtreet by ſtreet, or village by village.*

16. *Chooſing; as,* potiùs *rather,* imò *yea rather.*

17. *A thing not finiſhed, as,* penè *almoſt,* ferè *almoſt,* prope *nigh or near, or almoſt,* vix *ſcarcely,* modò non *almoſt.* tantùm non *almoſt.*

18. *Shewing; as,* En *behold,* ecce *behold.*

19. *Doubting; as,* Forſan *peradventure,* forſitan *peradventure,* fortaſſis *it may be,* fortaſſe *it may be or adventure.*

20. *Chance; as,* Fortè *by chance.* fortuitò *by chance, or at adventure.*

21. *Likewiſe; as,* Sic *ſo,* ſicut *like as,* quaſi *as,* ceu *as,* tanquam *even as,* velut *as.*

22. *Quality: as,* Benè *well,* malè *evilly,* doctè *learnedly,* fortiter, *ſtrongly.*

23. *Quantity: as,* multùm *much,* parùm *little,* minimùm *the leaſt of all,* paululùm *very little,* plurimùm *moſt of all, or very much.*

24. *Compariſon: as,* Tam *ſo, or as well,* quàm *as,* magis *more,* minùs *leſs,* maximè *eſpecially.*

Qu. 124. Are not ſome Adverbs compared?

Certain Adverbs be compared: as, Doctè *learnedly:* doctiùs *more learnedly:* doctiſſimè *moſt learnedly.*

Fortiter

Fortiter *valiantly*; fortiùs *more valiantly*; fortiſſimè *moſt valiantly*. Prope *neer*, propiùs *neerer*, proximè *neereſt of all*.

Qu. 125. Are not prepoſitions ſometimes made Adverbs?

Prepoſitions, ſet alone, without any Caſual word to ſerve to, be not prepoſitions, but are changed into adverbs: as, Qui antè non cavet, pòſt dolebit: *He that bewareth not afore ſhall be ſorry afterward.* Coràm laudare & clàm vituperare, inhoneſtum eſt: *In preſence to commend one, and behinde the back to diſpraiſe, is an unhoneſt point.*

Of a CONJUNCTION.

Qu 126. What is a Conjunction?

A Conjunction *is a part of ſpeech, which joyneth words and ſentences together.*

What is the uſe of Conjunctions!

To joyn words and ſentences together.

Qu. 127. How many ſorts of Conjunctions be there?

Conjunctions be of divers ſorts:

Some.

1. *Copulatives: as,* Et *and,* que *and,* quoquè *alſo,* ac *and,* atque *and,* nec *neither,* neque *neither.*
2. *Disjunctives: as,* aut *either,* ve *or, or either,* vel *either,* ſeu *either,* ſive *either.*
3. *Diſcretives: as,* Sed *but,* quidem *but truly,* autem *but,* verò *but,* at *but,* aſt *but.*
4. *Cauſals, as* Nam *for,* namque *for,* enim *for,* etenim *for,* quia *becauſe,* ut *that,* quòd *that,* quum *ſith that,* quoniam *becauſe;* and quando (*ſet for* quoniam) *ſith that, or becauſe.*

5. Con-

5. *Conditionals: as*, Si *if*, ſin *but if*; modò *ſo that*, dum *ſo that*, dummodo *ſo that*.
6. *Exceptives*: *as*, Ni *except*, niſi *except*, quin *but*, aloquin *except that, or otherwiſe*, Preterquam *except that*.
7. *Interrogatives*: *as*, Nè *whether*, an *whether*, num *whether*, utrum *whether*, necne *whether, or no*, ánne *whether or no*, nónne *is it not ſo?*
8. *Illatives: as*, Ergò *therefore*, ideo *therefore*, igitur *therefore*, quare *wherefore*, itaque *therefore*, proin *therefore*.
9. *Adverſatives*: *as*, Etſi *although*, quanquam *although*, quamvis *although*, licèt *although, or albeit*, eſtò *be it ſo*.
10. *Redditives, to the ſame*: *as*, Tamen *notwithſtanding*, attamen *yet, notwithſtanding*.
11. *Electives*: *as*, Quàm *how*, ac *as*, atque *as, or than*.
12. *Diminutives*: *as*, Saltem *at leaſt*, vel *yea, or at leaſt*.

Of a PREPOSITION.

Qu. 128. What is a Preposition?

A Preposition *is a part of ſpeech moſt commonly ſet before other parts.*

How many way s?

Either in Appoſition; *as*, Ad patrem, *or elſe in* Compoſition: *as*, Indoctus.

Why do you ſay *Commonly* ſet before other parts?

Becauſe ſome prepoſitions are ordinarily ſet after their Caſes; as *Verſus*, *Tenus*,

Qu. 129. What Caſes do prepoſitions ſerve to?

Some Prepoſitions ſerve to an Accuſative, Caſe; ſome to an Ablative; ſome to both.

Qu. 130.

Qu. 130, How many ſerve to the Accuſative?

I. Theſe Prepoſitions following ſerve to the Accuſative Caſe.

Ad *to*, apud *at*, ante *before*, adverſùs, adverſùm *againſt*: cis, citra *on this ſide*, circa, circiter, circùm *about*: contra *againſt*, erga *towards*, extra *without*, intra *within*, inter *between*, infra *beneath*, juxta *beſides or nigh to*, ob *for*, penès *in the power*, per *by*, *or through*, ponè *behind*: poſt *after*, præter *beſides*, propter *for*, Propè *nigh to*, ſecundùm, *according to*, ſecus *by*, ſupra *above*, trans *on the further ſide*, verſus *towards*, ultra *beyond*.

II. Theſe Prepoſitions following ſerve to the Ablative Caſe.

A, ab, abs, *of or from*: abſque *without*, coram *before*, cum *with*, de *of*, *or concerning*: è, ex, *out of*: palam *openly*, Præ *before or in compariſon*: pro *for*, ſine *without*.

III. Theſe Prepoſitions following ſerve to both Caſes, *i.e.* an Accuſative and Ablative: *as in, ſub, ſuper, ſubter, clam.*

1. In *with this ſign* To, *to the Accuſative Caſe*: *as*, in urbem, *into the city*: In, *without this ſign* To, *to the Ablative caſe*: *as*, In te ſpes eſt, *My hope is in thee*.
2. Sub noctem, *a little before night*: Sub Judice lis eſt *the matter is before the Judg*.
3. Super Lapidem, *upon a ſtone*: ſuper viridi fronde, *upon green leaves*.
4. Subter terram, *under the earth*; ſubter aquis, *under the water*,

5. Clam,

5. Clam patrem, & clam patre, *without my fathers knowledge.*

To which may be added.

6. Tenus; *which governs an Ablative Case singular, and plural; and a Genitive plural: as,* Capulo tenus, *up to the hilt;* aurium tenus, *up to the ears.*

N. B. Tenus *and* Versus *are alwayes set after their Casual words: as,* Londinum versùs, *towards London: and likewise may* penes *be set also.*

These prepositions are alwayes found in Composition: Am, di, dis, re, se, con.

Also prepositions set alone without their Casuals: are changed into Adverbs; as is aforesaid in the Adverb.

Of an INTERJECTION.

Qu. 131. What is an Interjection?

AN *Interjection is a pars of speech which betokeneth a sudden passion of the mind under an unperfect voice.*

Qu. 132. How many kinds of interjections be there?

Some be of

1. *Mirth: as,* Evax, *Hey brave,* vah, *how.*
2. *Sorrow; as,* Heu, *alas!* hei, *welladay!*
3. *Dread: as,* Atat, *out alas!*
4. *Marvelling: as,* papæ, *o strange!*
5. *Shunning: as,* Apage, *avant.*
6. *Praysing: as,* Euge *well done.*
7. *Scorning: as,* Heu, *whoo.*
8. *Exclamation: as,* proh, *oh.*
9. *Cursing: as,* Væ, *wo.*

10. *Laugh-*

10. *Laughing: as*, Ha, ha, he.
11. *Calling: as*, Eho, *ſo ho*; Io, *avoy*.
12. *Silence: as*, Au, *'ſt*, pax, *whilſt*.

N. B. *Other words ſometimes are put for Interjections*, viz. *when they ſignifie a ſudden paſſion of the minde: as*, Infandum, *a thing not to be ſpoken of* amabo, *of all loves*, malū, *with a miſchief*, *&c.*

WHereas there are properly two Parts of Grammar, I. *Etymology*, which handleth the Eight parts with their accidents, ſeverally, as ſingle words; II. *Syntaxis*, which treateth of words as they are joyned together in a ſpeech; having done with the Rudiments, as they concern *Etymology*; we ſhall give you a few General Rules in Engliſh concerning *Syntaxis*, and ſo refer you to the *Latine Syntaxis*, which handles them more largely: forbearing to trouble children with any Criticiſms or Niceties, until they be well grounded in the plain ordinary Rules.

SYNTAXIS

SYNTAXIS,
OR,
CONSTRUCTION.

SYntaxis, *or Conſtruction, is the due joyning of words together in ſpeech, according to the right rule of Grammar.*

Of Syntaxis there be two parts:
I. *Concordance of words.*
II *Government of words.*

I. Of the Concordance of words.

THere *be three concords: the* firſt *between the Nominative caſe and the Verb: the* Second *between the Subſtantive and the Adjective: the* Third *between the Antecedent and the Relative.*

I. Concord.

A *Verb Perſonal agreeth with his Nominative caſe in number and perſon, as,* preceptor legit, vos verò negligitis, *The Maſter readeth, but ye regard not.*

II. Concord.

THe *Adjective (whether it be a Noun, Pronoun, or Participle,) agreeth with his Sub-*

ſtantive in Caſe Gender, and Number as, Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur. *A ſure friend is tried in a doubtful matter.* Ager colendus, *a field to be tilled,* Hic Vir, *this man,* meus herus eſt, *it is my maſter.*

III. Concord.

THe *Relative agreeth with his Antecedent in Gender, Number, and perſon, as* Vir ſapit, qui pauca loquitur, *That man is wiſe that ſpeaketh few things or words.*

N. B. *The Antecedent moſt commonly is a word that goeth before the Relative, and is again reherſed of the Relative.*

The Rule of the Relatives.

WHen *there cometh no Nominative caſe between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative ſhall be the Nominative caſe to the Verb: as,* miler eſt, qui nummos admiratur; *Wretched is he, that is in love with money.*

But when there cometh a Nominative caſe between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative ſhall be ſuch caſe as the Verb will have after him: as, Felix, quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum: *Happy is he, whom other men's harms do make wary.*

When you have a Verb, Adjective, or Relative, ask the queſtion, who or what? and the word anſwering to that queſtion ſhall be the Nominative caſe to the Verb, The Subſtantive to the Adjective, and antecedent to the Relative.

The Rule of Queſtion and Anſwer.

WHen *a queſtion is asked, the anſwer muſt be made in Latin by the ſame caſe of a Noun, and the ſame Tenſe of a Verb that the queſtion*

ſtion is asked by: Cujus eſt fundus? *Whoſe ground is it?* Vicini, *My neighbours.* Quid agitur in ludo literario? *What do you in the School?* Studetur, *We ſtudy.*

II. Of the Government of words.

1. The Rule of Noun-Subſtantives.

WHen two *Subſtantives* come together *ſignifying diverſe things*, the latter *ſhall be the Genitive caſe*: as, Facundia Ciceronis, *the eloquence of Cicero*; Amator ſtudiorum; *a lover of ſtudies.*

But if they belong both to one thing, they ſhall be put both in one caſe; as, Pater meus, vir, amat me, puerum; *My father, being a man, loveth me, a boy.*

When the Engliſh of the word Res, *is put with an Adjective, you may put away* Res *and put the Adjective in the Neuter Gender, like a Subſtantive*: as Multa me impedierunt; *Many things have letted me. And being ſo put, it may be the Subſtantive to the Adjective*, as, Pauca his ſimilia; *a few things like unto theſe.* Nonnulla hujuſmodi; *many things of like ſort.*

An Adjective in the Neuter Gender, put alone without a Subſtantive, ſtandeth for a Subſtantive, and may have a Genitive caſe after him, as if it were a Subſtantive: as, Multum lucri, *much gain.* Quantum negotii? *how much buſineſs?* Id operis, *that work.*

Words importing indument of any quality or property, to the praiſe or diſpraiſe of a thing, coming after a Noun Subſtantive, or a Verb ſubſtantive, may be put in the Ablative caſe, or in the Ge-

uitive; puer bonâ indole, *or*, puer bonæ indolis, a child of good towardneſs. Puer boni ingenii, *or* puer bono ingenio, a boy of a good wit.

Opus *and* Uſus, *when they ſignifie* need, *require an ablative caſe: as*, Opus eſt mihi tuo judicio, I have need of thy judgment. Viginti minis opus eſt filio: My ſon hath need of twenty pounds.

The Rules of Adjectives.

¶ Adjectives governing a Genitive Caſe.

ADjectives *that ſignifie deſire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, and ſuch like, require a Genitive caſe: as*, Cupidus auri, *greedy of gold.* Peritus belli, *skilful in war*; Memor mortis, *mindful of death*; Reus furti, *accuſed of theft.*

2. *Adjectives verbals in* ax *govern a genitive caſe: as*, tempus edax rerum, *Time is a devourer of things.*

3. *Nouns partitives, Interrogatives, certain nouns of numbers, Comparatives, Superlatives uſed partitively, require a genitive caſe: as*, Aliquis veſtrûm, *ſome of you*; Quis fratrum? *which of the brethren?* Quatuor judicium, *four of the judges*; Manuum fortior eſt dextra: *of the hands, the right is the ſtronger*; Digitorum medius eſt longiſſimus, *of the fingers the middle is the longeſt.*

Adjectives governing a Dative Caſe.

1. ADjectives *that ſignifie*, (1) *Profit or diſprofit.* (2) *Likeneſs or unlikeneſs.* (3) *Pleaſure* (4) *ſubmitting*, or (5) *belonging to any thing, require a Dative caſe: as* Labor eſt utilis corpori, *labor is profitable for the body.* Eſt finitimus oratori Poeta: *a Poet is very near to an Orator.* jucundus omnibus,

bus, *pleasant to all persons.* Parenti supplex, *suppliant to his father.*

2. *Nouns adjectives ending in* bilis, *of the passive signification, and participials in* dus, *require a Dative case: as,* flendus omnibus. *To be lamented of all men,* Formidabilis, formidandus hosti, *To be feared of his enemies.*

¶ Adjectives governing an Accusative Case.

ADjectives *govern an accusative case (and sometimes an ablative,) which signifieth the length, breadth or thickness of a thing: as,* Turris alta centum pedes, *a tower an hundred foot high.* Arbor lata tres digitos, *a tree three fingers broad.* Liber crassus tres pollices, vel tribus pollicibus, *A book three inches thick.*

¶ Adjectives governing an Ablative Case.

1. ADjectives *which signify fulness, emptiness plenty, or want, require an ablative case and sometime a Genitive: as,* Copiâ abundans, *Abounding in plenty.* Animus curis vacuus, *A mind void of cares.* Stultorum plena sunt omnia. *All things are full of fools.* Expers omnium, *wanting all things.*

2. Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, *and such like will have an ablative case: as,* Dignus honore, *worthy of honor.* Indignus præmio, *unworthy of a reward.* Virtute præditus, *endued with virtue.* Captus oculis, *blind.* Suâ sorte contentus, *content with his lot:* Deo fretus, *trusting in God.*

N. B. *But* Dignus, indignus, *and* contentus, *may instead of the ablative case, have the Infinitive mood of a Verb: as,* Laudari dignus, *Worthy to be praised.* Contentus in pace vivere, *content to live in peace.*

3. *Nouns adjectives of the Comparative de-*

gree, *having* Then *or* By *after them, do cauſe the word following to be the Ablative caſe : as,* Frigidior glacie ; *more cold than ice.* Doctior multo ; *better learned by a great deal.* Uno pede altior ; *higher by a foot.*

3. *Adjectives govern an ablative caſe ſignifying the Cauſe, or the Inſtrument, or the manner of doing: as ;* Deteriores omnes ſumus licentiâ ; *We are all the worſe by liberty.* Promptus manu, *handy, or ready with his hand.* Conſilium audax, eventu triſte. *a bold deſign, ſad in event.*

The Rules of Pronouns.

1. THeſe *Genitive caſes of the primitives,* Mei ; tui, ſui, noſtri *and* veſtri, *are uſed ; when ſuffering or paſſion is ſignified : as,* pars tui ; *part of thee* Amor mei ; *the love of me. But when poſſeſſion is ſignified,* Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter *and* veſter *be uſed : as,* Ars tua, *thy art.* Imago tua, *thy image.*

2. *Theſe Genitive caſes,* Noſtrûm *and* veſtrûm, *be uſed after diſtributives, partitives, Comparatives and Superlatives : as,* Nemo veſtrûm, *none of you :* aliquis noſtrûm, *ſome of us.* Major veſtrûm, *the bigger of you :* maximus natu noſtrûm, *the eldeſt of us.*

The Rules of Verbs.

¶ Verbs governing a Nominative Caſe.

1. VErbs *ſubſtantives as,* Sum, forem, fio, exiſto, naſcor : *Verbs paſſive of calling : as* Dicor, vocor, ſalutor, appellor, habeor, exiſtimor, videor : *and verbs of geſture will have a Nomi-*

native

native case after them, as well as before them: *as*, Fama est malum; *Fame is an evil thing*. Malus culturâ fit bonus, *an evil person by due ordering or governance is made good*. Crœsus vocatur dives: *Crœsus is called rich*, Petrus incedit claudus: *Peter goe's lame*. Dormit securus: *he sleep's void of care*.

¶ Verbs governing a Genitive Case.

1. THis *Verb* Sum, *signifying possession, owning or pertaining to a thing, as a token, property, or duty, requireth a Genitive case*: *as*, Hæc vestis est patris: *This Garment is my fathers*. Insipientis est dicere, non putâram: *It is the property of a fool to say, I had not thought*. Adolescentis est majores natu revereri: *it is the duty of a young man to reverence his elders*. *But these Nominatives*, Meum, tuum, suum, nostrum, vestrum, humanum, belluinum, *and such like are excepted*: *as*, humanum est errare; belluinum verò in errore perseverare: *It is humain frailty to commit an error: but it is brutish to persevere in error*.

2. *Verbs that signify esteem or regard, will have a Genitive case*: *as* Parvi penditur probitas: *Honesty is reckoned little worth*. Plurimi passim fit pecunia: *Money is every where much regarded*.

3. *Verbs of accusing, condemning, warning, or absolving, will have a Genitive case, of the crime or punishment, with an accusative case of the person*: *as*, Qui alterum incusat probri, ipsum se intueri oportet: *It behoveth him to look to himself, who accuseth another of dishonesty*. Admonuit me errari: *he warned me of a mistake*.

4. Satago, misereor, misereſco *require a Genitive case*: *as*, Rerum suarum satagit; *He is busy about his own matters*.

5. Reminiſcor, obliviſcor, *and* memini, *will have a genitive or an accuſative caſe: as,* Datæ fidei reminiſcitur; *He remembreth his promiſe.* Stultorum proprium eſt aliorum vitia cernere, obliviſci ſuorum; *It is the property of fools to ſee other mens faults, and to forget their own.* Memini tui *vel* te; *I remember thee.* Memini de te, *I ſpeak of thee.*

Verbs governing a Dative Caſe.

1. *All Verbs put Acquiſitively, that is to ſay, with thoſe tokens* To *or* For *after them, will have a Dative Caſe: as,* Non omnibus dormio; *I ſleep not to all men.* Huic habeo, non tibi; *I have it for this man, and not for thee.*

2. *Verbs that ſignifie* (1) *to profit or to diſprofit:* (2) *to compare:* (3) *to give or reſtore:* (4) *to promiſe or to pay:* (5) *to command or ſhew:* (6) *to truſt:* (7) *to obey or reſiſt:* (8) *to threaten or to be angry with, require a Dative caſe: as,* Bonis nocet, qui parcit malis; *He hurts the good who ſpares the bad;* Parvis componere magna; *I compare great things with ſmall.* Fortuna multis nimium dedit, nulli ſatis; *Fortune hath given too much to many, to none enough.* Hoc tibi promitto; *I promiſe you this.* Æs alienum mihi numeravit. *He paid unto me the debt,* Imperat aut ſervit collecta pecunia cuique; *Mony gathered together commandeth or ſerveth every body.* Nemo credit niſi ei quem fidelem putat. *No man believeth any but whom he thinketh faithful.* Semper obtemperat pius filius patri; *A dutiful Son alwayes obeyeth his father.* Ignavis precibus fortuna repugnat; *Fortune reſiſteth ſlothful prayers.* Utrique mortem minatus eſt; *He threatneth death to them both.* Adoleſcenti ſuccenſet; *He is angry with the young man.*

3. Sum, *with his compounds, as,* Adſum, abſum, præſum

præsum, desum, (*except* possum) *require a Dative case; as,* Sum tibi naturâ pater: *I am father to thee by nature.* Multa petentibus desunt multa: *Many things are wanting to them that require many things.*

4. Sum *and* Suppetit, *being put for* habeo *will have a Dative case; as,* Est mihi mater; *i.e.* habeo matrem: *I have a mother.* Pauper non est cui rerum suppetit usus: *He is not a poor man, who hath the use of things.*

5. Sum, *and other verbs have often times a double Dative case: as,* Sum tibi præsidio: *I am to thee a safegard.* Rex pius est Rei publicæ ornamento: *A godly King is an ornament to the Commonwealth.* Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis: *You esteem this a commendation to you.*

6. *Verbs compounded with* Satis, benè *and* malè: *and many Verbs compounded with these Prepositions,* Præ, ad, con, sub, ante, post, ob, in, *and* inter, *will have a Dative case*: Benefecit multis, malefecit nulli: *He hath done good to many, he hath done hurt to none.* Ille huic negotio præfuit: *He was chief in this business. But* præeo, prævinco, præcedo, præcurro, prævertor, *will have an Accusative case.*

Verbs governing an Accusative Case.

1. *Verbs transitives, (that is to say whose action passeth into another thing) will have after them an Accusative case, of the* Doer *or* sufferer; *as,* usus promptos facit: *Use makes men ready.* Crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam: *Care follows money encreasing.*

2. *Certain Verbs intransitive, of an absolute signification, admit after them an Accusative and sometime an Ablative of their own, or a near signification: as,* Endymionis somnum dormis: *Thou*

slepeest

ſleepeſt the ſleep of Endymion. Longam ire viam; *to goe a long way.* Morte obiit repentinâ; *He died a ſudden death.*

3. *Verbs of asking, teaching, and arraying, will have two accuſative caſes; One of the Perſon, and another of the thing: as,* Frugalitatem & temperantiam multos docuit penuria; *Poverty hath taught many thriftineſs and temperance:* Ter. Induit ſe calceos quos priùs exuerat: *He put on his ſhoe, which he had put of before.*

¶ Verbs governing an Ablative Caſe.

1. ALl *Verbs require an ablative caſe, ſignifying the inſtrument wherewith any thing is done (put with this ſign With before it) or the cauſe, or the manner of doing: as,* Gladio eum vulneravit, *He wounded him with a ſword.* Tacuit metu, *He held his peace for fear.* Summâ eloquentiâ cauſam egit, *He pleaded the cauſe with great eloquence.*

2. *The word of price is put after Verbs in the ablative caſe: as,* vendidi auro, *I ſold for gold:* Emptus ſum argento, *I am bought for ſilver. Except theſe Genitives, when they be put alone without Subſtantives;* tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantivis, tantidem, quantilibet, quanticunque, *as,* quanti mercatus ex hunc equum? *For how much have you bought this horſe?* Certè pluris quàm vellem: *Truly for more then I was willing to give. But when they have Subſtantives, they are put in the ablative caſe: as,* minori Pretio vendidi quàm emi. *I ſold for a leſs price then I bought.*

3. *Verbs of plenty, or want, filling, emptying, loading and unloading will have an ablative caſe: as,* Opibus abundas. *Thou doſt abound in riches.* Cares virtute, *Thou wanteſt virtue.*

4 Fungor,

4. Fungor, fruor, potior, utor, gaudeo, vescor, nitor, dignor, Prosequor, muto, munero, communico, afficio, supersedeo, *and such like, require an ablative case*; *as*, Virtute decet, non sanguine niti, *It becometh us to trust to Virtue, not to blood.* Utere virtute, *use virtue.* Nè malis gaudeas alienis, *Reyoyce not in other men's evils.* Vescor carnibus *I eat flesh.*

5. *Verbs that signify receiving, distance, or taking away, will have an ablative case with* à, ab, ex *or* de; *as*, Accepit literas a Petro, *He received letters from Peter.* Audivit ex multis, *He heard it of many*; *and this ablative, after Verbs of taking away or distance may be turned into the Dative*; *as*, Eripuit illi vitam, *He took away his life.*

6. *Verbs of comparing or exceeding may have an Ablative case of the word that signifieth the measure of exceeding*; *as*, Præfero hunc multis gradibus, *I prefer this man by many degrees.* Paulo intervallo illũ superat. *He is beyond the other but a little space.*

7. *A Noun, or Pronoun-substantive, joyned with a Participle expressed or understood, and having none other word whereof it may be governed, shall be put in the ablative case absolute: as*, Rege veniente hostes fuerunt; *The King cometh the enemies fled.* Me duce vinces, *I being Captain thou shalt overcome. And it may be resolved by any of these words*, dum, cùm, quando, si, quanquam, postquam; *as* Rege veniente, *id est*, dum veniret Rex; Me duce, *id est*, Si ego dux fuero,

¶ Constructions of Verbs Passives.

A *Verb Passive will have after him an ablative case with a Preposition, or sometime a Dative of the Doer*: *as*, Virgilius legitur à me, *Virgil is read*

read of me; Tib iſama petatur: *Let fame be ſought of you.*

2. *Theſe neuter paſsives*: Vapulo, veneo, liceo, exulo, fio, *ſignifying paſsively, follow the rule of paſsives, that is to ſay, they will have an ablative caſe with a Prepoſition*: *as*, A Præceptore vapulabis: *Thou ſhalt be beaten of thy maſter.* A conviviis exulat Philoſophia, *Philoſophy is baniſhed from banquets.*

The Rule of the Infinitive Mood.

V*Erbs of the Infinitive mood are ſet after Verbs, or Adjectives*: *as*, Vis fieri dives, Pontice? nil cupias: *Ponticus, wouldeſt thou be made rich? thou muſt deſire nothing.* Dignus amari: *worthy to be loved.*

N. B. *The former verb is ſometimes concealed by the Figure* Ellipſis: *as*, Hæccine fieri flagitia? ſubaudi, decet, vel oportet: *Ought ſuch villanies to be committed? The Infinitive mood is ſometimes put by Enallage*: *as*, Agere gratias, pro agebat: *He gave thanks.*

The Rule of Gerunds.

1. G*Erunds and Supines will have ſuch caſe as the Verbs they come of*: *as*, Otium ſcribendi literas. *Leaſure to write Letters.* Utendum eſt ætate, *We muſt uſe time.* Veni auditum concionem, *I came to hear a ſermon.*

2. *Gerunds in* Di *are ſet after certain ſubſtantives and adjectives, like as the genitive caſe, as*, Nunc non eſt narrandi locus. *Now there is no place of telling.* Amor ſceleratus habendi, *The wicked love of having.* Certus eundi, *Certain of going*, Peritus jaculandi,

landi, *Skilful in darting. But sometimes the Infinitive mood is put for the Gerund in* Di: *as*, Peritus medicari, *for* medicandi, *Skilful in healing, or surgery.*

3. *The Gerund in* Do *is used with one of these Prepositions*, à, ab, abs, de, è, ex, cum, in, pro, *as*, Ignavi à discendo citò deterrentur, *Idle boyes are quickly frighted from learning. But sometimes they are used without a Preposition: as*, Scribendo discès scribere, *by writing thou shalt learn to write.*

4. *The Gerund in* dum *is used with one of these Prepositions*, Inter, ante, ad, ob, propter, *as*, Inter cœnandum hilares este, *Be merry at Supper. But the English* Must *or* Ought (*signifying necessity*,) *may be put in the Gerund in* Dum *with the Verb* est, *as*, Abeundum est mihi, *I must go hence.* Orandum est, ut sit mens sana in corpore sano, *We ought to pray, that there may be a sound mind in a sound body.*

5. *Sometimes Gerunds are turned into Participles in* dus, *which agree with the Substantive following them: as*, Deus in faciendo homine, similitudinem suam secutus est, *God in making man followed his own Image.*

The Rules of Supines.

1. THe *first Supine signifies actively, and is put after verbs and participles that signifie moving to a place; as*, Cur te is perditum? *Why goest thou about to destroy thy self?*

2. *The latter Supine signifies passively, and follows Nouns adjectives; as*, Factu facile. *Easy to be done.* Turpe dictu, *Unfit to be spoken.*

The

The Conſtruction of Time, Space, and Place.

¶ The Rule of Time.

NOuns *that betoken part of Time be commonly put in the Ablative caſe: as*, Nocte vigilas, Luce dormis; *Thou wakeſt by night, and ſleepeſt by day. But Nouns that betoken continual term of Time, without ceaſing or intermiſsion, be commonly uſed in the Accuſative caſe: as*, Hyemem totam ſtertis, *thou ſleepeſt the whole winter.*

¶ The Rule of Space, or diſtance of Place.

NOuns *that betoken Space between place and place be commonly put in the Accuſative caſe: as*, Pedem hinc nè deceſſeris, *Go not thou a foot from this place.*

¶ The Rule of Places.

1. NOuns *Appellatives, and Names of great places, are uſed with a Prepoſition, if they follow a Verb that ſignifieth an action in a place, to a place, from a place, or by a place: as*, Vivo in Anglia, *I live in England.* Veni per Galliam in Italiam, *I came by France into Italy.* Proficiſcor ex urbe, *I go out of the City.*

2. *The proper name of a place being of the firſt or ſecond Declenſion, and the ſingular Number, ſhall be put in the Genitive caſe: as*, Vixit Londini, *He lived at London.* Studuit Oxoniæ, *He ſtudied at Oxford. So likewiſe* Humi, domi, militiæ, belli,

are

are used: as, Procumbit humi bos, *The ox fal's on the ground.*

3. *But if the proper name of a place be of the third Declension, or plural Number, it shall be put in the Dative or Ablative case; as,* Militavit Carthagini, vel Carthagine: *He was a souldier at Carthage,* Athenis natus est, *He was born at Athens. So are the common Nouns* Ruri *or* Rure *used: as,* Ruri or rure educatus est, *He was brought up in the Countrey.*

4. *Proper Names are put in the Accusative case, if they follow Verbs that signify motion to a Place: as,* Eo Londinum ad merces emendas, *I goe to London to buy wares.* Concessi Cantabrigiam ad capiendum ingenii cultum, *I went to Cambridge to get learning. So are* Rus *and* domus *used: as,* Ego rus ibo, *I will* go *into the Countrey.* Ite domum, *Go yee home.*

5. *Proper Names are put in the Ablative case, if the Verb signify motion from or by a place: as,* Discessit Londino, *He departed from London.* Profectu est Londino, (*vel* per Londinum) Cantabrigiam. *He went by London to Cambridge.* Domus *and* rus *be likewise so used; as,* Abiit Domo; *He went from home.* Reversus est, ruri. *He returned out of the Countrey.*

¶ The Construction of Verbs Impersonals.

1. INterest, refert, *and* est *for* interest, *require a Genitive Case of all Casual words, except* meâ, tuâ, suâ, nostrâ, vestrâ *and* cujâ: *as,* Interest omnium rectè agere; *It concerns all men to do rightly*

Meâ

Meâ parvi, Joannis verò multum refert, *It concerns me little, but John very much.*

2. *Some Impersonals require a Dative case; as,* Libet, licet, placet, diſplicet, *and the like; as,* peccare nemini licet, *It is lawful for no man to ſin.*

3. *Some will have an Accuſative caſe only; as,* Juvat, decet, delectat, oportet; *as,* Uxorem ædes curare decet, *It becometh a wife to look after the houſe.*

4. *Some an Accuſative with a Prepoſition; as,* Attinet, pertinet, ſpectat; *as,* Spectat ad omnes benè vivere, *It belongs to all men to live well.*

5. *Some will have an Accuſative with a Genitive; as,* Pœnitet, tædet, miſeret, pudet, piget; *as,* Petrum peccari pœnitet, *It repents Peter of his ſin.* Me civitatis tædet, *I am weary of the City.*

6. *A Verb Impersonal of the Paſive voice hath like Caſe as other verbs paſives have, as,* ab hoſtibus conſtanter pugnatur, *The enemies fight continually. Yet many times the caſe is not expreſſed, but underſtood, as,* Maximâ vi certatur, ſubaudi ab illis, *They contend with great ſtrength.*

The Conſtruction of Participles.

1. *Participles govern ſuch Caſes as the Verbs they come of, as,* Fruiturus amicis, *About to enjoy his friends.* Tendens ad ſidera palmas, *Holding up his hands towards Heaven.*

2. *Participles when they be changed into Nouns, will have a Genitive Caſe, as,* Fugitans litium *Shunning contention.* Cupientiſſimus tui, *Moſt deſirous of thee.*

3. Exoſus,

3. Exosus *and* perosus, *when they signify actively, require an Accusative case: as* Exosus sævitiam, *hating cruelty.* Perosus meretrices, *hating harlots. When passively a Dative: as* Exosus Deo & sanctis, *hated of God and good men.* Germani Romanis perosi sunt. *The Germans are hated of the Romans.*

Pertæsus *governeth sometimes a Genitive case, sometimes an Accusative, as* Pertæsus sermonis, *weary of talking.* Pertæsus ignaviam suam, *weary of his idleness.*

4. Natus, prognatus, satus, cretus, creatus, ortus, editus, *will have an Ablative case: as,* Bona, bonis prognata parentibus, *A good woman, born of good parents.*

¶ The Construction of Adverbs.

1. EN *and* ecce, *being Adverbs of* Shewing, *govern a Nominative case, seldom an Accusative: But being Adverbs of* Upbraiding, *an Accusative only: as,* En Priamus; *Behold Priamus!* En habitū; *See his garb.*

2. *Certain Adverbs of quantity, time, and place, will have a Genitive case: as,* Abundè fabularum audivimus; *We have heard abundance of tales.* Affatim pecuniæ; *Money enough.* Tunc temporis; *That time.* Quò terrarum abiit? *Whither is he gone?*

3. *Adverbs derived of Nouns that govern a Dative case, govern likewise the same case: as,* Venit obviàm illi. *He came to meet him.* Canit similiter huic; *He sing's like him.* Sibi inutiliter vivit; *He live's unprofitably to himself. These Datives be used adverbially: as,* Tempori luci, vesperi: *as,* Tempori surgendum, *We must rise betime.* Vesperi cubandum, *We must go to bed at even.* Luci laborandum, *We must labour by day.*

4. *Certain Adverbs will have an Accusative case of the preposition that they come of: as,* Propiùs urbem; *Nearer the City.* Proximè Hispaniam, *Next to Spain.*

5. *Prepositions set without a Case, or else*

forming the degrees of Compariſon be changed into adverbs.

Of adverbs which govern moods, ſee the Latine Syntax.

¶ The Conſtruction of Conjunctions.

1. *Conjunctions Copulatives and disjunctives, with theſe four,* quàm, niſi, præterquam, an, *do commonly couple like caſes in Nouns, and like moods and tenſes in Verbs: as,* Xenophon & Plato fuere æquales: *Xenophon and Plato were equals.* Petrus & Ioannes precabantur & docebant in templo; *Peter and Iohn did pray and preach in the Temple.*

2. *Sometimes they join divers caſes, and divers Tenſes, as* Vixi Romæ & Venetiis; *I liv'd at Rome and Venice.* Tibi gratias ago, agámque dum vivo; *I give you thanks, and I will give you thanks whilſt I live.*

3. Cum, tum, *and* tum *doupled, couple like* Caſes; *as,* Amplectitur cùm eruditos omnes, tum imprimis Marcellum; *He embraceth all learned men, but eſpecially Marcellus.* Odit tum literas, tum virtutem. *He hateth both learning and vertue.*

¶ Of Prepoſitions.

1. *Sometime a Prepoſition is not expreſſed, but underſtood, and the Caſual word nevertheleſs put in the ablative caſe: as,* Habeo te loco parentis, *i.e.* in loco, *I eſteem you inſtead of a father.*

2. *A Verb compounded with a Prepoſition, ſometimes requires the caſe of the prepoſition that it is compounded withall; as,* Prætereo te inſalutatum; *I paſs by thee unſaluted.* Decedo magiſtratu, *I go out of my office.*

Of

¶ Of Interjections.

2. *An Interjection of Exclamation, requires a Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative case: as!* ô festus dies! *ô gladsome day!* ô fortunatos agricolas, *ô happy husbandmen!* ô formose puer! *ô fair boy.*

2. Hei *and* Væ, a Dative; *as,* Væ tibi, *Wo to thee.*

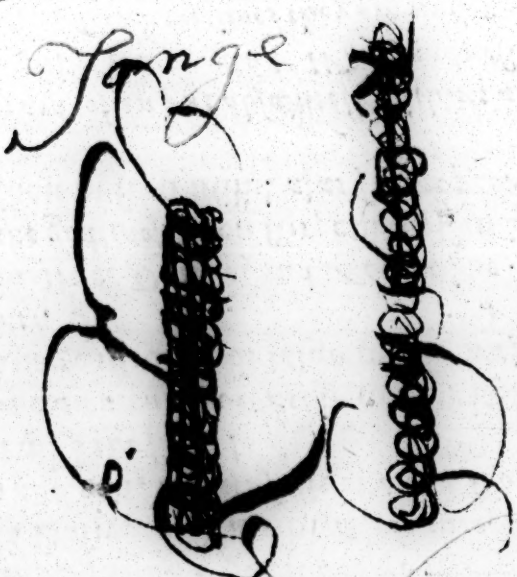
3. Prô, prob, ah *and* vah, *an accusative, and a Vocative: as,* Prô fidem! *ô the faith!*

4. Hem *and* Apage *an accusative: as,* hem astutias! *Fie upon craft.* Apage istiusmodi salutem! *A way with such complements.*

5. Heu, *a Nominative, Dative, and Accusative:* Heu pietas! *Alas the godliness!* Heu stirpem invisam! *Oh the hated stock!* heu misero mihi! *alas for me poor man.*

6. *Interjections are often put absolutely without a Case: as,* Quæ (malum!) Dementia? *What madness is this, with a mischief. And sometimes they are understood: as,* Facinus indignum! *for,* ô facinus indignum *ô the base prank!*

A description
of the latin
The latin
Sange



A Brief Explanation of the Rules in *Propria quæ Maribus*, and *Quæ Genus*, concerning *Nouns*, and of *As in Præsenti*, concerning *Verbs*: The *Declining* and *Conjugating* whereof, the young Scholar may learn in the *INDEX* following, where every word comprehended in those Rules is Alphabetically set down.

N. B. THE Rudiments *teach you, that a word of the Masculine Gender is declined with this Article* Hic, *the Feminine with* Hæc, *the Neuter with* Hoc: *as*, Hic Vir, Hæc Mulier, Hoc Regnum: *But they give you not the reason, why it is of this or that Gender, but leave you to the Rules at* Propria quæ maribus, &c. *The Vse whereof is, to teach you to know what Gender a Noun is of, and the reason why it is so, and not otherwise.*

THe *Rules at* As in Præsenti, &c. *serve to tell you the Preterperfect Tenses, and the Supines of Verbs, which must be declined according to the Examples of the* Four Conjugations *in the* Rudiments.

And as you learn in the Rudiments, *that there be two sorts of Nouns*, viz. Substantive, *and* Adjective

jectives: *ſo, according to the ſame method,* I. *You have Rules for* Subſtantives, *beginning at* Propria quæ maribus, *&c.* II. *For* Adjectives, *beginning at* Adjectiva unam, *&c.*

Again, as in the Rudiments, *a Noun ſubſtantive is either* Proper, *or* Common: *ſo* I. *you have Rules for Proper Names, beginning at* Propria quæ maribus, *&c.* II. *For Common, beginning at* Apellativa arborum.

Proper names are either { *Maſculine, or Feminine.*

¶ *Propria quæ maribus, &c.* that is,

Proper Names that belong to the male-kind, are of the maſculine Gender: and they are of Five *ſorts.* I. *the names of Heatheniſh Gods: as,* Mars, Bacchus, Apollo. II. *of Men, as,* Cato, Virgilius. III. *of Rivers: as,* Tibris, Orontes. IV. *of Months: as,* October. V. *of Winds: as,* Libs, Notus, Auſter.

¶ *Propria fœmineum, &c.* that is,

Proper Names, which belong to the Female kind are of the Feminine Gender: and they are of Five *ſorts.* I. *of Heathniſh Goddeſſes: as,* Iuno, Venus. II. *of Women: as,* Anna, Philetis. III. *of Cities: as,* Elis, Opus. IV. *of Countries: as,* Græcia, Perſis. V. *of Iſlands: as,* Creta, Britannia, Cyprus.

Some names of Cities are excepted, at Agragas, *maſc.* Argos, Tybur, Prænesle, *neut. and* Anxur, *both maſc. and neut.*

¶ *Appellativa arborum, &c.* that is,

The Common names of Trees are of the Feminine Gender, as Alnus, cupreſſus, cedrus. Except pinus

pinus *and* Oleaſter, *of the Maſc. and* ſiler, ſuber, thus, robur *and* acer *of the Neut,*

¶ *Sunt etiam volucrum, &c.* that is,

The Common Names of 1 *Birds:* 2 *wild Beaſts:* 3. *and Fiſhes are of the Epicene Gender, as,* Paſſer, hirundo, tigris, vulpes, oſtrea, cetus.

¶ *Omne quod exit in* um. *&c.* that is,

All Nouns that end in um, *whether Greek or Latin, proper or common, and a Noun undeclined, are of the Neuter Gender: as* Londinum, Eboracum, regnum, *except proper names of Women, according to the Rule of* Deſpauterius.

Um *neutrum ponas, hominum ſi propria tollas.*

N. B. *The Genders of Nouns are better known by the Genitive caſe, according to thee Three* Special Rules.

There be Three Special Rules; thus diſtinguiſhed.

I. Prima non creſcit omninò; *that is, The firſt doth not encreaſe at all.*

II. Secunda creſcit acutè, *that is, The ſecond encreaſes Long.*

III. Tertia creſcit graviter, *that is, The third encreaſeth Short.*

I. Special Rule.

¶ *Nomen non creſcens, &c.* that is,

A *Noun that doth not encreaſe in the Genitive caſe, is of the Feminine Gender, as,* Caro carnis, nubes nubis, capra capræ.

N. B. Non creſcere in Genitivo, eſt, pares habere ſyllabas in Nominativo ac in Genitivo, *i e. Not to encreaſe, is to have like Syllables in the Nominative and the Genitive*; *as*, caro carnis.

Creſcere eſt plures habere ſyllabas in Genitivo quàm in Nominativo: *i.e. To encreaſe, is to have more Syllables in the Genitive than in the Nominative*: *as*, pietas, pietatis.

¶ *Maſcula nomina in* a, &c. *i. e.*

1. *Nouns in* a *ſignifying the Offices of men, are excepted from the firſt Special Rule, though they do not encreaſe, and are Maſculine*: *as*, Scriba, aſſecla, &c.

2. *Nouns ending in* a, *which are derived of* Greek *nouns of the firſt Declenſion, ending in* as, *or* es: *as* Satrapas, ſatrapa; athletes, athleta.

3. *Likewiſe theſe words, not encreaſing, are of the maſculine gender*: *as*, Verres, natalis, aqualis; *words compounded of* As, *as* centuſſis: lienis, orbis, &c.

4. *Words ending in* er, *in* os, *and* us, *not encreaſing, are of the Maſculine gender*: *as*, Venter, logos, annus, *Except* Mater, humus, domus, colus, ficus, acus porticus, ſocrus, nurus, manus, idus, anus, vannus, & Greek *words, which change* os *in* Greek, *into* us *in* Latin, *as* papyrus, antidotus, &c.

¶ *Neutrum nomen in* e, &c. *i.e.*

Nouns that end in e, *making* is *in the Genitive caſe*: *Nouns that end in* on *or* um, *not increaſing, as* Mare, rete, barbiton, ovum, *likewiſe*, Hippomanes, caco-

cacoethes, virus, pelagus, *are of the neuter Gender. But* Vulgus *is of the Masculine and Neuter.*

¶ *Incerti generis*, &c. *i.e.*

These words not encreasing, are of the doubtful Gender: as Talpa, dama, canalis, &c.

¶ *Compositum à Verbo.* &c. *i. e.*

A Noun ending in a, *compounded of a Verb, and not increasing, is of the common of two:* as Grajugena, agricola, advena: *and so likewise* Senex, auriga, &c.

II. Special Rule.

¶ *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitivi Syllaba acuta sonat*, &c. *i.e.*

A Noun, whose last Syllable but one increaseth long in the Genitive case, is of the Feminine Gender.

N. B. Acutè crescere, est penultimam acúere, vel levare, vel attollere in pronunciando: *i. e. To encrease long, is to lift up the last syllable but one in pronouncing, or to pronounce it sharp:* as virtus virtutis; pietas, pietatis.

¶ *Mascula dicuntur monosyllaba*, &c. *i.e.*

1. *These Nouns of one syllable, encreasing long, are of the masculine Gender:* as Sal, Sol, &c.

2. *Nouns of many syllables, ending in* n: as Acarnan, lichen, delphin.

3. Nouns *ending in* o, *signifying a body:* as leo, curculio, *and likewise* senio, ternio, sermo.

4. *Noun*

4, *Nouns ending in* er, or, *and* os, *encreasing long, as* Crater, conditor, heros.

So torrens, *&c. many ending in* dens : *as* bidens, *so all other nouns in that Rule, except* Syren, mulier, soror, uxor, *which are of the feminine Gender. But* mulier *belongs to the Third Special Rule, because it encreases short.*

¶ *Sunt neutralia & hæc monosyl. &c.* that is. *These nouns encreasing long are of the neuter gender: as* mel, fel, &c. — *and nouns of more syllables, which end in* al *and* ar ; *as* capital, laquear. Halec *is of the feminine and neut. in the singular number, and of the feminine only in the Plural.*

¶ *Sunt dubia hæc Python, &c.* that is, *These nouns encreasing long, are of the doubtful gender:* Python, Scrobs, *&c.*

¶ *Sunt commune,* parens, *&c.* that is, *These nouns encreasing long, are of the Common of two genders : as* parens, &c.

III. Special Rule.

¶ *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitivo Sit Gravis, &c.* that is,

A *Noun, whose last syllable but one encreaseth short in the Genitive, is of the masculine Gender.*

N. B. Crescere graviter, est deprimere penultimam in pronunciando. *i. e. To encrease short (or flat) is to press down the last syllable save One in pronouncing: as* Sanguis, Sangunis.

¶ *Fa-*

¶ *Fœminei generis sit hyperdissyllabon, &c.*
that is,

Nouns of more than two syllables ending in do, *making* dinis *in the Genitive case, and in* go, *making* ginis, *encreasing short, are of the fem. gender; as* dulcedo—dinis, compago—ginis, *so likewise* virgo; *&c.*

2. Greek *words which end in* as, *or* is, *as* Lampas, iaspis: *so* cassis, cussis, pecus, udis: forfex, *&c.*

Iungenda his mulier *propria si classe locabis.*

¶ *Est neutrale genus, &c.* that is,

Nouns signifying a thing without life, encreasing short, and ending either in a, en, ar, ur, us, *or* put, *are the neuter gender, as* Problema, omen, jubar, jecur, onus, occiput; *yet* pecten *and* furfur, *are masculines.*

So, likewise cadaver, *and the rest in that Rule.*

¶ *Sunt dubii generis, &c.* that is,

These Nouns encreasing short, are of the doubtful gender, as cardo, &c.

¶ *Communis generis sunt ista, &c.* that is,

These Nouns encreasing short, are of the Commune of two: as vigil, pugil, &c.

Rules for Adjectives.

Adjectiva unam, &c. that is,

ADjectives *that have but one Termination are of all three Genders; as,* hic, hæc, & hoc Felix, audax.

¶ *Sub*

¶ *Sub gemina ſi voce cadant*, &c. *i. e.*

If adjectives, have two terminations, the firſt termination is the Common of two; the ſecond, the neuter: as. Hic & hæc omnis, & hoc omne.

¶ *At ſi tres variant voces*, &c. *i. e.*

If an adjective have three terminations, the Firſt is the maſculiue Gender, the Second, the feminine, the Third, the neuter: as, bonus, na, num.

¶ *At ſunt quæ ſlexu*, &c. *i. e.*

There are words, which are adjectives by nature and uſe, and yet are declined like Subſtantives with two articles: as, pauper, puber, &c. *though ſome of them are found in the neuter Gender.*

¶ *Hæc proprium quendam*, &c. *i. e.*

These adjectives have a peculiar manner of declining differing from the common form, as campeſter, volucer, &c. ——— *See them ſeverally in the* Index.

Quæ

Quæ Genus explained

¶ *Quæ genus aut flexum*, &c. *i. e.*

HEteroclits [*i. e. words of another manner of declining, or words declined otherwise than the ordinary manner*] *are of three sorts.*

I. Variantia genus, aut flexum *i. e. Such as vary their Gender, or Declenſion.*

II. Defectiva, *i. e. Such as want ſome Caſe or Number.*

III. Redundantia, *i. e. Such as abound, or have overmuch.*

I. VARIANTIA GENUS.

¶ *Hæc genus ac partim*, &c. *i. e.*

Theſe two words Pergamus *and* Supellex *are feminine ſingular, neuter plural.*

¶ *Dat prior his numerus* &c. *i. e.*

Theſe words, Raſtrum, frænum, filum, *and* capiſtrum, *are of the Neut. gender in the ſingular Numb. and Maſc. and neut. plural.*

But Cœlum *and* Argos *are neut. in the ſingular, maſculine only in the plural.*

Nun-

4, *Nouns ending in* er, or, *and* os, *encreasing long, as* Crater, conditor, heros.

So torrens, *&c. many ending in* dens : *as* bidens, *so all other nouns in that Rule, except* Syren, mulier, soror, uxor, *which are of the feminine Gender. But* mulier *belongs to the Third Special Rule, because it encreases short.*

¶ *Sunt neutralia & hæc monosyl. &c.* that is. *These nouns encreasing long are of the neuter gender: as* mel, fel, &c. — *and nouns of more syllables, which end in* al *and* ar ; *as* capital, laquear. Halec *is of the feminine and neut. in the singular number, and of the feminine only in the Plural.*

¶ *Sunt dubia hæc Python, &c.* that is, *These nouns encreasing long, are of the doubtful gender:* Python, Scrobs, *&c.*

¶ *Sunt commune,* parens, *&c.* that is, *These nouns encreasing long, are of the Common of two genders : as* parens, &c.

III. Special Rule.

¶ *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitivi Sit Gravis, &c.* that is,

A *Noun, whose last syllable but one encreaseth short in the Genitive, is of the masculine Gender.*

N. B. Crescere graviter, est deprimere penultimam in pronunciando. *i. e. To encrease short (or flat) is to press down the last syllable save One in pronouncing: as* Sanguis, Sangunis.

¶ *Fœ-*

¶ *Fœminei generis sit hyperdisſyllabon, &c.*
that is,

Nouns of more than two ſyllables ending in do, *making* dinis *in the Genitive caſe, and in* go, *making* ginis, *encreaſing ſhort, are of the fem. gender; as* dulcedo—dinis, compago—ginis, *ſo likewiſe* virgo; *&c.*

2. Greek *words which end in* as, *or* is, *as* Lampas, iaſpis: *ſo* caſſis, cuſpis, pecus, udis: forfex, *&c,*

Iungenda his mulier *propria ſi claſſe locabis.*

¶ *Eſt neutrale genus, &c.* that is,

Nouns ſignifying a thing without life, encreaſing ſhort, and ending either in a, en, ar, ur, us, *or* put, *are the neuter gender, as* Problema, omen, jubar, jecur, onus, occiput; *yet* pecten *and* furfur, *are maſculines.*

So, likewiſe cadaver, *and the reſt in that Rule.*

¶ *Sunt dubii generis, &c.* that is,

Theſe Nouns encreaſing ſhort, are of the doubtful gender, as cardo, &c.

¶ *Communis generis ſunt iſta, &c.* that is,

Theſe Nouns encreaſing ſhort, are of the Commune of two: as vigil, pugil, &c.

Rules for Adjectives.

Adjectiva unam, &c. that is,

ADjectives *that have but one Termination are of all three Genders; as,* hic, hæc, & hoc Felix, audax.

¶ *Sub*

¶ *Sub gemina ſi voce cadant*, &c. *i. e.*

If adjectives, have two terminations, the firſt termination is the Common of two; the ſecond, the neuter: as. Hic & hæc omnis, & hoc omne.

¶ *At ſi tres variant voces*, &c. *i. e.*

If an adjective have three terminations, the Firſt is the maſculiue Gender, the Second, the feminine, the Third, the neuter: as, bonus, na, num.

¶ *At ſunt quæ flexu*, &c. *i. e.*

There are words, which are adjectives by nature and uſe, and yet are declined like Subſtantives with two articles: as, pauper, puber, *&c. though ſome of them are found in the neuter Gender.*

¶ *Hæc proprium quendam*, &c. *i. e.*

Theſe adjectives have a peculiar manner of declining differing from the common form, as campeſter, volucer, *&c.* ——— *See them ſeverally in the* Index.

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Nun-

Nundinum, epulum, *and* Balneum, *are neuters in the ſing. numb. feminines only in the plural: but Iuvenal hath* Balnea.

Hæc maribus dantur, &c. that is,

Theſe nouns are maſculines ſingular, neuter plural, as Mænalus, Dindymus, Iſmarus, Tartarus, Taygetus, Tænarus, Maſſicus, Gargarus.

But Sibilus, locus, jocus, *and* Avernus, *are maſculines in the ſingular, maſculines and neuters in the plural.*

II. DEFECTIVA.

¶ *Quæ nullum variant caſum, &c.* that is

Theſe words are Aptotes, *which vary or change no caſe; as* fas, nil, nihil, inſtar, *alſo many ending in* u *or* i, *as* cornu, genu, gummi, frugi, *ſo likewiſe* Tempe *of the plural numb. undeclined: ſo* tot *and* quot, *and all numbers from three to an hundred, as* quatuor, quinque, ſex, *&c.*

¶ *Eſtque Monoptoton, &c.* that is,

Theſe words are Monoptotes, *which have but one caſe only: as* noctu, natu, juſſu, injuſſu, aſtu, permiſſu. *But* aſtus, *is read in the plur. and* inficias *only in the Accuſative caſe plural.*

¶ *Sunt Diptota, &c.* that is,

Theſe words are Diptotes, *which are declined with two caſes only: as* fors, forte, ſpontis, ſponte, plus pluris, repetundarum repetundis, jugeris jugere, verberis verbere, ſuppetiæ ſuppetias, tantundem tantidem, impetis impete: *Whereof four have the*

plural

plural number in all caſes, viz. Verberis, vicem, plus, *and* jugere.

¶ *Tres quibus inflectis caſus, &c.* that is, *Theſe words are* Triptotes, *which are declined in three like caſes only:* *as* Precis, precem, prece; opis, opem ope. *But* frugis *and* ditionis *ſeem to want the nom caſe.* Vis *wants only the Dative caſe ſing. But all have the plur. Num, whole.*

¶ *Quæ referunt, &c.* that is, *Theſe Nouns want the Vocative caſe: viz.* 1. *Relatives, as* qui. 2. *Interrogatives: as* ecquis? 3. *Diſtributives, as* nullus, neuter, omnis: 4. *Indefinites, as* quilibet, alter: 5. *All Pronouns, except four,* noſter, noſtras, meus, *and* tu.

¶ *Propria cuncta notes, &c.* that is, *All proper names (becauſe they ſignifie but one, and no more) want the plural number: as* Mars, Cato, &c. *and other things more comprehended in this diſtich, viz.*

1. Propria. 2 Virtutes. 3 Artes. 4 Penſa. 5 Uda. 6 Figuræ.
7 Morbi. 8. Herbæ. 9. Vitia. 10 Ætates. 11. Frumenta. 12. Metalla.

as 1 Guilielmus, Thomas: 2 Prudentia, juſtitia: 3 Grammatica, Logica. 4. Piper, ſaccharum. 5. Aromatica. 6 Metaphora, Synecdoche. 7 Cephalalgia, podagra. 8 Amaranthus, amaracus. 9 Deſidia, avaritia. 10 juventus, ſenectus. 11 triticum. 12 aurum, ferrum.

¶ *Hordea*

¶ *Hordea, farra, forum,* &c. *i. e.*

These words of the neuter gender, have three like cases in the plural Numb. viz. *Nom. Accus. and Voc. as* Hordeum, far, fotum, *&c.*

Hordea, farra, forum mel, mulsum, defruta, thusque,
Ius, mare, rus, vinumque, os—oris dans genitivo,
Tres tantùm similes voces pluralia servant.

¶ *Hesperus & vesper* &c. *i. e.*

These Masculine sing. want the plural: viz Hesperus, vesper, pontus, limus, fimus, penus, sanguis, æther, nemo.

¶ *Singula fœminei generis* &c. *i. e.*

These feminines singular want the plural, as pubes, salus, talio, indoles *&c.*

But soboles *and* labes, *and all the words of the fift Declension have three like cases in the plural, viz. the Nom. Acc. Voc. Except* res, species, facies, acies *and* dies, *which have the plural whole.*

¶ *Nec licet his neutris* &c. *i. e.*

These Neuters sing. want the plural, as Delicium, senium *&c.*

¶ *Mascula sunt tantùm* &c. *i. e.*

These Masculines want the singular number, as Manes, majores *&c.*

¶ *Hæc sunt fœminei generis,* &c. *i. e.*

These feminines want the singular Number, *as* Exuviæ, phaleræ *&c.*

¶ Rarius

¶ *Rarius hæc primo, &c. i. e.*

These Neuters want the singular Number: as Mœnia, tesqua, *&c.*

III. Redundantia.

¶ *Hæc quasi luxuriant, &c. i. e.*

These words have divers Terminations, Declining, and Gender: as clypeus, clypeum, *&c.*

¶ *Sed tibi præterea, &c. i. e.*

Certain Greek *words from their accusative case create a new nominative:* as

Panther—ēris : *Acc.* Panthēra : *Nom.* Panthēra, æ.
Crater—ēris : *Acc.* cratēra : *Nom.* cratera, æ.
Cassis—idis : *Acc.* cassida : *Nom.* cassida, æ.
Æther—eris : *Acc.* æthera : *Nom.* æthera, æ.

¶ *Vertitur his rectus &c. i. e.*

These words vary the termination of the Nominative case, but keep the same signification and gender: as Gibbus, i, *and* gibber ——— eris, *masculine &c.*

¶ *Hæc simul & quarti, &c. i. e.*

These words are of the second and fourth Declension: as Laurus, i, *and* us, *&c.*

¶ *Et quæ luxuriant, &c. i. e.*

There be many Adjectives redundant, *but especially those that are derived of these words,* Arma, jugum, &c. ——— es *of* Arma, ōrum *cometh* incr-

mus, a, um; and *inermis, me*. Of *jugum, bijugus, a, um*; and *bijugis, e, multi jugus, a, um*; and *multijugis, e*. Of *Nervus, i, enervus, a, um*; *and enervis, e*. Of *somnus, i, insomnus, a, um*, and *insomnis, e*; and *semisomnis*; and *us, a, um*. Of *clivus, i, acclivus, a, um*; and *acclivis, e, declivis, proclivis*. Of *animus, i, æquanimus*, and *æquanimis*; *exanimus*, and *exanimis*; *magnanimus*, and *is*; *pusillanimus*, and *is*, *unanimus*, and *is*. Of *limus, i, illimus*, and *illimis*, *sublimus*, and *sublimis*. Of *frenum, i, effrenus*, and *effrenis*. Of *Cera, sincerus*. Of *bacillum, imbecillus*, vel *imbecillis*.

As

As *in Præsenti* Explained.

¶ *As in præsenti*, &c. that is,

VErbs of the first *Conjugation*, having the Termination *As* in the Present tense, makes-*avi* in the Preterperfect tense; as, *no—nas, navi*; *votito as, avi*: Except *lavo as, avi* (not *lavavi*) *juvo, as, vi*, &c.

¶ *Es in præsenti*, &c. that is,

Verbs of the second *Conjugation*, having-*es* in the present tense, makes-*ui* in the Preterperfect tense; as *Nigreo, nigres, nigrui*: Except *jubeo, es, jussi*, &c. and all other excepted in that Rule, for which look the *Index*.

¶ *Tertia prateritum*, &c. that is,

Verbs of the third *Conjugation*, form their preterperfect tense according to the termination of the present tense; as,

Bo the termination in the present tense, makes *Bi* in the preterfect tense; as *Lambo, bi*; except *scribo scripsi, nubo nupsi*, and *cumbo cubui*.

Co is made *ci*; as *vinco vici*; except *parco* which makes *peperci* and *parsi, dico dixi, duco duxi*.

Do *is made* di: *as* mando di. *But* ſcindo *makes* ſcidi, findo fidi, fundo fudi, tundo tutudi, pendo pependi, tendo tetendi, pedo pepedi, cado cecidi, cædo cecidi, cedo ceſſi, Vado vaſi, rado raſi, lædo læſi, ludo luſi, divido diviſi, trudo truſi, claudo clauſi, plaudo plauſi, rodo roſi.

Go *is made* xi; *as* jungo junxi. *But if* r *be ſet before* go, *then it is made* ſi: *as* ſpargo ſparſi. *But theſe words ending in* go *make* gi: *as* lego, legi, ago egi, tango tetigi, pungo punxi *and* pupugi, frango fregi: pango pepigi, pango pegi, pango panxi.

Ho *is made* xi: *as* traho traxi, veho vexi.

Lo *is made* ui: *as* colo colui. *But* pſallo *and* ſallo *make* ſalli: vello velli *and* vulſi, fallo fefelli, cello cecidi, pello pepuli.

Mo *is made* ui: ui *as* vomo vomui. *But* emo *makes* emi, como compſi, promo prompſi, demo dempſi ſumo ſumſi, premo preſſi.

No *is made* vi: *as* ſino ſivi: *except* temno tempſi ſterno ſtravi, ſperno ſprevi, cerno crevi, gigno genui, pono poſui, cano cecini.

Po *is made* pſi; *as* ſcalpo ſcalpſi: *except* rumpo rupi, ſtrepo ſtrepui, crepo crepui.

Quo *is made* qui; *as* linquo liqui: *except* coquo coxi.

Ro *is made* vi: *as* ſero (pro planto & ſemino) ſevi, ſero (pro ordino) ſerui, verro verri & verſi, uro uſſi, gero geſſi, quæro quæſivi, tero ttivi, curro cucurri.

So *makes* ſivi: *as* accerſo accerſivi, arceſſo, inceſſo, laceſſo, ſivi, capeſſo capeſſi *and* capeſſivi, faceſſo faceſſi, viſo viſi: *but* pinſo ſui.

Sco *makes* vi: *as* paſco pavi, poſco popoſci, diſco didici, quiniſco quexi.

To *is made* ti: *as* verto verti; *but* ſiſto (pro facio ſtare)

stare) *makes* stiti, mitto misi, peto petivi (*Syncopetii*) sterto stertui, meto messui.

Ecto *makes* exi: *as* flecto flexi, pecto pexi *and* pexui, necto nexi *and* nexui.

Vo *makes* vi, *as* volvo volvi, *except* vieo vixi.

Xo *makes* ui; *as* nexo nexui, *and* texo texui.

Cio *makes* ci: *as* facio feci, jacio jeci, *the old verb* lacio lexi, specio spexi.

Dio *makes* di: *as* fodio fodi,

Oio *makes* gi: *as* fugio fugi.

Pio *makes* pi: *as* capio cepi, *except* cupio cupivi, rapio rapui, sapio sapui *and* sapivi.

Rio *makes* ri: *as* pario peperi.

Tio *makes* ssi; *as* quatio quassi,

Uo *makes* ui: *as* statuo statui, pluo plui *or* pluvi, struo struxi, fluo fluxi.

¶ *Quarta dat* is, ivi, *&c. i. e.*

VErbs of the fourth *Conjugation*, having *is* in the present tense, make *ivi* in the preterperfect tense: *as* scio, scis, scivi; *except* venio veni, cambio campsi, raucio rausi, &c.

¶ *Preteritum dat idem*, &c. *i. e.*

THe Compound Verb hath the same Preterperfect tense with the simple Verb; *as* doceo docui, edoceo edocui.

But the syllable which is doubled in the Preterperfect tense of the simple Verb, is not doubled in the Compound: as spondeo spopondi, respondeo respondi, *not* respopondi: *except* præcurro præcucurri, excurro excucurri, repungo repupugi *and* repunxi, *and the Compounds of* Do, disco, sto, *and* posco; *as* pessundo pessundedi, dedisco dedidici, perstо perstiti, deposco depoposci.

When Plico *is compounded with* sub *or a* Noun, *it*

make's avi, *as* ſupplico ſupplicavi, multiplico, avi, *But* applico, complico, replico, *and* explico *make* ui *or* avi.

Though Oleo *make* olui, *yet the compounds thereof will rather make* olevi : *but* redoleo *makes* redolui, *and* ſuboleo ſubolui.

The compounds of Pungo *make* punxi, *as* compungo, diſpungo, expungo, interpungo, *only* repungo *maket* repupugi *and* repunxi.

The Compounds of Do, *when they are of the third conjugation, make* didi, *not* dedi, *as* addo addidi, credo credidi, *&c.—only* abſcondo *make's* abſcondi.

The Compounds of Sto *make* ſtiti, *as* conſto, as, conſtiti, obſto, as, ſtiti, præſto, as ſtiti, &c.

¶ *Verba hæc ſimplicia*, &c. that is,

THeſe *Verbs* damno, lacto, &c. *if they be compounded change their firſt vowel into* e, *as* damno, condemno, lacto illecto, ſacro conſecro, fallo refello, arceo coerceo, tracto detrecto, ſatiſcor defetiſcor, partio impertio, carpo decerpo, patro perpetro, ſcando aſcendo, deſcendo, ſpargo inſpergo, pario comperio comperi, reperio reperi, aperio aperui, operio operui.

The compounds of Paſco *keep the Preterperfect tenſe of the ſimple Verb : as* epaſco, depaſco : *except* compeſco, ui, *and* diſpeſco, ui.

¶ *Hæc habeo, lateo*, &c, that is,

THeſe *verbs compounded change the firſt vowel into* i, *as* habeo inhibeo, cohibeo (*except* poſthabeo *and* antehabeo,) lateo deliteo: ſalio inſilio, deſilio, reſilio: ſtatuo conſtituo, reſtituo: cado occido, recido: lædo illido, collido : pango, pegi, compingo, impingo: cano, concino: quæro inquiro: cædo incido,

con-

concido; tango contingo: egeo indigeo: teneo contineo, detineo, retineo: taceo conticeo, reticeo: sapio insipio desipio: Rapio eripio, corripio.

2. *The compounds of* Cano *make the preterperfect tense in* ui, *as*, concino concinui.

3. *The compounds of* Placeo *change the first vowel into* i: *except* complaceo *and* perplaceo.

4. *These four compounds of* pango pegi, *change not the first vowel, as*, Depango, oppango, circumpango, repango.

5. *These four compounds of* Maneo mansi, *change not the first vowel into* i, *and form their preterperfect tense in* minui, *as* præmineo præminui, emineo eminui, promineo prominui, immineo imminui. *Other compounds of* maneo *keep the form of the simple verb: as* permaneo permansi, remaneo remansi.

6. *The compounds of* Scalpo, calco, salto *change* a *into* u: *as* exculpo, inculco, resulto.

7. *The compounds of* claudo, quatio, lavo, *cast away* a: *as* occludo, excludo: percutio, excutio: proluo, diluo.

¶ Hæc si componas, &c. *that is,*

These Verbs, Ago, emo, sedeo, *&c. being compounded change the first vowel of the Present tense into* i, *but not of the preterperfect tense: as of* Ago egi, exigo—egi: *of* emo, emi, redimo, redemi: *of* sedeo sedi, considco—edi: *of* rego, arrigo, corrigo, dirigo, erigo—rexi: *of* frango, confringo, refringo—egi: *of* capio cepi, incipio-epi, concipio-epi: of jacio jeci, conjicio—eci: *of* lacio lexi, allicio—exi: *of* specio spexi, delpicio—exi: *of* premo pressi, opprimo oppressi.

But Perago *and* satago *are declined like the simple verb* ago.

Dego *and* cogo, *compounded of* Ago; *and* pergo *and* ſurgo *compounded of* rego, *caſt away the middle ſyllable, and for* deago *and* coago, *we ſay,* dego *and* cogo—egi, *for* perrego *and* ſurrego, *we ſay,* pergo *and* ſurgo, perrexi *and* ſurrexi.

Facio *compounded with a prepoſition, change's the firſt vowel into* i, *otherwiſe not: as* afficio, conficio, deficio, efficio, inficio, interficio, officio, perficio, præficio, proficio, reficio: *but* Benefacio, malefacio, olfacio, calfacio, &c.

Lego, *compounded with* re, per, præ, ſub, trans, *keeps* e *in the preſent tenſe: as* relego, perlego, prælego, ſublego, tranſlego: *the reſt of the compounds of* lego *change the firſt vowel into* i; *as* colligo, deligo, eligo, diligo, intelligo, negligo, ſeligo, *whereof* diligo, intelligo, *and* negligo *make* lexi; *the reſt* legi.

¶ Nunc ex præterito, *&c. i.e.*

THe Supine is formed of the preterperfect tenſe; by changing the termination into the termination of the Supine: as

Bi *the termination in the preterperfect tenſe makes* tum *in the Supine: as of* bibo bibi, *the Supine is* bibitum.

Ci *is made* ctum: *as* Vinco vici victum, ico ici ictum, facio feci factum, jacio jeci jactum.

Di *is made* ſum: *as* video vidi viſum, *and ſome double* ſſ: *as* pando pandi paſſum, ſedeo ſedi ſeſſum, ſcindo ſcidi ſciſſum, findo fidi fiſſum, fodio fodi foſſum.

N. B. *But the ſyllable which is doubled in the preterperfect tenſe is not doubled in the Supines: as* Tondeo totondi tonſum, cædo cecidi cęſum, cado cecidi caſum, tendo tetendi tenſum *and* tentum, tundo tutudi tunſum, pedo pepedi peditum, do dedi datum.

Gi *is made* ctum: *as* Lego legi lectum, pango pegi *and* pepigi pactum, frango fregi fractum, tango tetigi, tactum, ago egi actum, pungo pupugi punctum, fugio fugi fugitum.

Li *is made* sum; *as* fallo falli falsum, pello pepuli pulsum, cello ceculi culsum, fallo fefelli falsum, vello velli *and* vulsi vulsum, fero tuli latum.

Mi, ni, pi, qui *are made* tum; *as* emo emi emptum, venio veni ventum, cano cecini cantum, capio cepi captum, cœpio cœpi cœptum, rumpo rupi ruptum, linquo liqui lictum.

Ri *is made* sum: *as* verro verri versum, pario peperi partum.

Si *is made* sum *as* Viso visi visum, mitto misi missum, sed fulcio fulsi fultum, haurio hausi haustum, sarcio sarsi sartum, farcio farsi fartum, uro ussi ustum, gero gessi gestum, torqueo torsi tortum & torsum, indulgeo indulsi indultum & indulsum.

Psi *is made* tum: *as* Scribo scripsi scriptum, cambio campsi campsum.

Ti *is made* tum, *as* Sto steti statum, sisto stiti statum, verto verti versum.

Vi *is made* tum; *as* flo flavi flatum, pasco pavi pastum, lavo lavi lotum, lautum *and* lavatum, poto potavi potum *and* potatum, faveo favi fautum, caveo cavi cautum, sero sevi satum, lino lini livi litum, solvo solvi solutum, volvo volvi volutum, singultio singultivi singultum, veneo venivi venum, sepelio sepelivi sepultum.

Ui *make's* itum; *as* domo domui domitum, ruo rui ruitum, *except* exuo exui exutum, induo indui indutum, seco secui sectum, neco necui nectum, frico fricui frictum, misceo miscui mistum, amicio amicui amictum, torreo torrui tostum, doceo docui doctũ teneo tenui tentũ, consulo consului consultum, alo alui alitum *and* altũ, salio salui saltũ, colo

colui

colui cultum, occulo occului occultum, pinſo pinſui piſtum, rapio rapui raptum, ſero ſerui ſertum, texo texui textum.

But theſe Verbs change *ui* into *ſum*: as *Cenſeo cenſui cenſum, cello cellui celſum, meto meſſui meſſum, nexo nexui nexum, pexo pexui pexum, pateo patui paſſum, careo carui caſſum* and *caritum.*

Xi is made *ctum*: as *vincio vinxi vinctum*, But five caſt away *n*: as *fingo finxi fictum, mingo minxi mictum, pingo pinxi pictum, ſtringo ſtrinxi ſtrictum, ringo rinxi rictum.*

Theſe four Verbs make *xum*, viz. *Flecto flexi flexum, plecto plexi plexum, figo fixi fixum, fluo fluxi fluxum.*

¶ Compoſitum ut ſimplex, *&c. that is,*

THe Supine of the compound Verb is formed as the Supine of the ſimple Verb: as, Voco vocavi atum: ſo invoco invocavi invocatum: doceo docui doctum, edoceo edocui edoctum.

Yet ſome compound Supines have not the ſame ſyllable which the ſimple have: for of tundo tutudi tunſum, *the compounds make* tuſum: *as* contundo contudi contuſum, pertundo pertudi pertuſum: *of* ruo rui ruitum, *the compounds make* rutum: *as*, corruo corrui corrutum, eruo erui erutum, *of* ſalio ſalui ſaltum, *the compounds make* ſultum: *as*, inſilio inſilui inſultum, *of* ſero ſevi ſatum, *the compounds make* ſitum: *as* inſero inſevi inſitum, conſero conſevi conſitum.

Theſe Supines captum, factum. &c. *change* a *into* e, *when they are compounded: as of* capio cepi captum, incipio incepi inceptum, recipio recepi receptum, *of* facio feci factum, inficio infeci infectum: *of* jacio jeci jactum, ejicio ejeci ejectum, &c. *of* rapio rapui raptum, eripio eripui ereptum, *of* cano cecini cantum,

cantum, *concino concinui concentum* : of pario peperi partum, *comperio comperi compertum*: of spargo sparsi sparsum, *conspergo conspersi conspersum*: of carpo carpsi carptum, *decerpo decerpsi decerptum*: of farcio farsi fartum, *infercio infersi infertum*.

The compouds of *edo* make *esum* in the Supine, not *estum*, as *exedo exedi, exesum, exesu*: but *comedo comedi*, makes both *comestum* and *comesum*.

The compounds of *Nosco* make *notum* in the Supine: as *pernosco pernovi pernotum*: But *cognosco cognovi* makes *cognitum*: and *agnosco agnovi agnitum*.

¶ *Verba in* Or *admittunt* &c. that is,

VErbs passives in *Or* do form their Preterperfect tense of the latter Supine Active, by changing *u* into *us*, and adding *sum vel fui*: as of *Lectu*, is made *Lectus sum vel fui*.

But Verbs deponents, and Verbs Commnne, do form a preterperfect tense of themselves, because they have no Verb active, of whose Supine they might be formed: as *Labor lapsus, patior passus, compatior compassus, &c.*

¶ *Præteritum activa*, &c. that is,

THese Verbs have a Preterperfect tense both of the Active and Passive voice: as *Cæno, cænavi, & cænatus sum, juro juravi & juratus sum, poto potavi & potus sum, titubo titubavi & titubatus sum, careo carui & cassus sum, prandeo prandi & pransus sum, pateo patui & passus sum, placeo placui & placitus sum, sueſco suevi & suetus sum, veneo venivi & venditus sum, nubo nupsi & nupta sum* (not *nuptus*, because it is only proper to a woman; for a man is said *ducere uxorem*) *mereor merui*

& meritus ſum, liber libuit & libitum eſt vel fuit, licet licuit licitum eſt vel fuit, tædet tæduit & pertæſum eſt vel fuit, pudet puduit & puditum eſt vel fuit, piget piguit & pigitum eſt vel fuit.

¶ *Neutro paſſivum*, &c. *i. e.*

VErbs Neuter-paſſives (*i.e.* Verbs that have an active termination in the Preſent tenſe) form their Preterperfect tenſe like a Verb Paſſive: as, *Gaudeo gaviſus ſum, fido fiſus ſum, audeo auſus ſum, fio fis factus ſum, ſoleo ſolitus ſum, mœreo mœſtus ſum.* But *Phocas* (the Grammarian) ſaith, *mœſtus* is a Noun Adjective.

¶ *Quædam præteritum verba*, &c. *i. e.*

SOme Verbs have no Preterperfect tenſe of their own, but borrow it of others, *viz.*

Inceptives in *ſco*, ſtanding for their Primitive, borrow their Preterperfect tenſe of that Primitive for which they ſtand: as *tepeſco tepui* of tepeo, *ferveſco fervi* of ferveo.

So likewiſe *cerno cernis vidi*, of video; *quatio is, concuſſi* of concutio; *ferio is, percuſſi*, of percutio; *meio is, minxi*, of mingo; *ſido is, ſedi* of ſedeo; *tollo, is, ſuſtuli* of ſuffero, *ſum es, fui* of fuo; *fero fers tuli* of tulo; **Siſto is, ſteti* of ſto; *furo is, inſanivi* of inſanio; *Veſcor eris vel ere, paſſus ſum* of paſcor; *medeor eris vel ere medicatus ſum*, of medicor; *liquor eris vel ere, liquefactus ſum* of liquefio; *reminiſcor eris vel ere, recordatus ſum*, of recordor,

* *Siſto is, ſteti, ſtatum*, pro ſtare *verb. neut.*
Siſto is, ſtiti, ſtatum, pro facio ſtare *active.*

¶ *Præteritum fugiunt*, &c. *i. e.*

THeſe words want their Preterperfect tenſe, *vergo, ambigo, gliſco, fatiſco, polleo, nideo.*

a Verbs

2. *Verbs inceptives*; *as* puerasco senesco, diesco, advesperasco.

3. *All Passives whose Actives want the Supines*; *as* metuor timeor.

4. *All Meditives, which signifie desire*; *as* scripturio. *Except* parturio *and* esurio, *which makes* parturivi *and* esurivi.

¶ *Hæc rarò aut nunquam*, &c. *i. e.*

These Verbs seldom or never have their Supines, viz.

Lambo, mico, rudo, scabo, parco, dispesco, posco, disco, compesco, quinisco, dego, ango, sugo, lingo, ningo, satago, ptallo, volo, nolo, malo, tremo, strideo, strido, flaveo, liveo, aveo, paveo, conniveo, ferveo.

2. *The compounds of* Nuo; as *annuo, abnuo, innuo, renuo.*

3. *The Compounds of* Cado; as *accido, concido, decedo, excido, incido, intercido, procido.* Except *occido* which makes *occasum*, and *recido* which makes *recasum.*

4. *Likewise*, Respuo, linquo, luo, metuo eluo, frigeo, calvo, sterto, timeo, luceo *and* arceo, *the Compounds whereof make* ercitum: as *coerceo, es, ui, itum, exerceo, es, ui, ercitum.*

5. *So the Compound of* Gruo; as *congruo, ingruo.*

6. And generally all Verbs Neuter of the second Conjugation, whose Preterperfect tense ends in *ui*, except these following, *Oleo, doleo, placeo, taceo, pareo, careo, noceo, pateo, lateo, valeo,* and *caleo*, for these have the Supines.

An INDEX *of the* Nouns *in* Propria quæ maribus, *and* Quæ Genus: *and of the* Verbs *in* As in præsenti: *with their* Interpretation, Declension, *and* Conjugation, *plated Alphabetically, for the benefit of young Beginners.*

ABdo, is, didi, ere, endi, o, um. ditum, u, ens, iturus *to hide, of* ab *and* do.

Abscondo is, i, ere, endi, o, um, sum, su, *vel* itum, tu, ens, surus, & iturus, *to hide, of* abs *and* condo.

Abyssus i, 2. *f. a bottomless pit.*

Acarnan, anis, 3. *masc. one of* Acarnania *in Greece.*

Accerso is, ivi, ere, endi, o, um, itum, u: ens, iturus *to to go to call, of* Accio.

Acer—acris, 3. *neut. a maple.*

Acer, *m.* acris, *f. &* acre, *n. or* hic & hæc acris & hoc acre. *Sharp, cruel, swift, valiant, diligent, circumspect.*

Acies, iei, 5. *f. an edge.*

Acus, us, ui, 4 *f. a needle.*

Adamas—antis. 3. *m. an adamant.*

Addo, is, addidi, addere, addendi, do, dum, additum, tu, dens, diturus *to add. comp. of* ad *and* do.

Adeps, ipis, 3. *dub. fatness;*

Adipiscor, eris, adeptus, endi, o, um, adeptum, u, adipiscens, urus. *dep. to get or obtain, of* ad *and the old verb* apiscor.

Adolescens, entis, 3. *com. d. a young man or woman*

Ador, oris. 3. *n. wheat.*

Advena æ, 1 *com. a stranger of* ad *and* venio.

Æquor, oris, 3. *neut. the Sea, or a plain.*

Æs æris, 3. *neut. braß, copper.*

Æther, oris, 3. *ma. the skie, in accus.* ætherem *or* æthera.

Æthera, æ, 1. *f. the skie, a new nom. case made of the Ac.* æthera.

Affinis, is. 3. *com. a kinsman or kinswoman by marriage.*

Agnosco, is, agnovi, ere, endi, o, um, agnitum, tus, ens, iturus, *to acknowledge, of* ad *and* nosco.

Ago, is, egi, agere, endi, o, um, actum, u, agens, acturus, *to do.*

Agra-

Agragas, antis, 3 *masc. a Town in Sicily.*
Agricola, æ, 1 com. *an husbandman.* of ager *a field,* & colo *to till.*
Alacer, *m.* alacris, *f.* & alacre *neut* Or hic & hæc alacris & hoc alacre. *merry, chearfull.*
Ales itis. 3 c. *a bird, any great winged fowl,* of ala.
Ales itis, *Adj.* com. gen. *swift having wings.*
Alnus i. 2 *f. an Alder tree.*
Alo is, alui, alere, alendi, o, um, alitum, tu. *and* altum, tu, alens, aliturus, & alturus, *to nourish.*
Alter, a, um, *gen.* alterius, *dat.* alteri *another.*
Alvus i, 2. *f. the belly or paunch.*
Amazon, onis, 3. *f. a warlike woman of Scythia.*
Ambigo is. *præt. car.* ambigere, ambigendi, o, um, *Sup. car.* ambigens *to be in doubt, compounded of* am & ago.
Amicio is, cui.) *seldom* amicivi) ire, amiciendi, o, um, amictum, iens, ictturus, *to cloath.*
Amnis, 3. *m. a River.*
Anas, atis, 3, *dub. a duck, or a drake.*
Ango, is, anxi, angere, endi, o, um, (*Sup. car.*) angens, *to vex or trouble.*
Anguis, is, 3. *m. a Snake.*
Animus, i, 2, *m. the mind.*
Anna, æ, 1. *f. Anne.*
Annuo, is, annui, ere—endi, o, um (*Sup. caret*) annuens, *to grant.* ex ad & nuo; proprie est nutu i. e. capitis signo, assentior.
Annus, i, 2. *m. a year.*
Antes, ium, 3 *m.* Sing. car. *the uttermost ranks of vines; or a Buttress.*
Antidotus, i, 2. *f. an Antidote or Medicine to expel poyson.*
Antiæ arum. 1. *f.* Sing car. *women's forelocks.*
Antistes, itis, 3. c. *a prelate, One that standeth or goeth before other, a Ruler.*
Anus, us, 4. *f. an old woman*
Anxur, uris, 3. *m.* & *n. a town in Italy, now called Tarentine.*
Aperio, i, erui, aperire, iendi, o, um, apertum, tu aperiens, aperturus, *to open, or to shew,* comp. of ad & pario.
Apis, is, 3. *f. a Bee.*
Apes, is, 3. *f. a Bee.*
Apiscor, eris, aptus sum, *to get, an old Verb out of use, from whence comes* adipiscor.

Apollo, Appollinis, 3 *m. the god of wisdom.*
Appendix icis, 3 *f. a penthouse, or addition.*
Applico, as, applicui, & applicavi, applicare; andi do dum, atum tu, & itum tu, ans aturus, & iturus, *to apply: of* ad *&* plico.
Aptoton i, 2 *n. a noun having no variation of terminations or cases.*
Aqualis is, 3 *m. an Ewer, or Laver.*
Arbor oris, 3 *f. a tree.*
Arbos oris, 3 *f. a tree.*
Arceo, es, arcui, arcere, —endi do dum: (*Sup. caret*) arcens, *to keep away, or keep back, to hinder: but the compounds make* ercitum *in the Supines, as* exerceo, *&* coerceo.
Arcesso, is, ivi, ere; —endi o um, itum tu, ens, iturus, *to call, or to accuse.*
Arcas, adis, 3 *m. an Arcadian.*
Arctus i, 2 *f. a sign called the Bear.*
Ardeo, es, arsi, ardere endi do dum, arsum su, ardens, arsurus, *to burn, or to be hot.*
Argos gi, 2 *n. in the Plur. Numb.* hi, Argi, orum, *a town in Peloponnesus.*
Arma orum, 2 *n. Sing. car. weapons.*
Aruspex icis, 3 *co. a soothsayer.*
As assis, i, 3 *m. a pound or* 12 *ounces.*
Assecla æ, 1 *m. a page.*
Athamas antis, 3 *ma. Athamas, king of Thebes.*
Astu *by craft* ab. 4 decl. m.
Astus ûs, *craft.*
Athenæ, —arum, 1 *f. Athens: only plural.*
Athleta, & athletes —æ. 1 *m. a Champion, or Wrastler.*
Atomus i, 2 *dub. a mote in the Sun.*
Auceps upis, 3 *a fowler.*
Audax acis, *adj.* hic, hæc, hoc: *bold.*
Audeo es, ausus sum vel fui, audere, endi do um, ausum u, audens, ausurus *to be bold.*
Aveo es, (*caret. præt.*) avere, avendi o um, (*Su. caret*) avens, *to covet.*
Augeo es, auxi, augere, —endi do um, auctum, tu, augens, aucturus, *to encrease.*
Avernus i, 2 *m. and in the Plu.* Averna, Averno-

tum..n. *a lake in Campania, dedicated to Pluto, thought to be the gate to Hell.*

Augururis, 3 *com. a ſoothſayer.*

Auriga æ, 1 *com. a carter or carr-man.*

Auſter, i, 2 *m. the ſouth-wind.*

Autoris, 3 *m, & f. an Author.*

Axis is, 3 *maſc. an axel-tree.*

B

BAcchanalia ium, & orum. 2 *or* 3 *n. Feaſts dedicated to* Bacchus. *Sing. caret.*

Bacchar, aris. 3 *f. an herb called, our Ladies gloves.*

Bacchus, i 2 *m. the God of Wine.*

Bacillum i. 3 *neut. a little ſtaff.*

Bacillus—i. 2 *maſc. a ſtaff.*

Baculum—i. 2 *neu. a ſtaff.*

Baculus—i. 2 *maſc. a ſtaff.*

Balneum, i. 2 *n. a Bath in the Plural it makes* Balnea—orum: *neuter* & Baluceæ, arum. *fœm.*

Barathrum, barathri, 2 *n. a place taken for Hell.*

Barbiton—i, 2 *n. a Lute, many muſical inſtrument.*

Bellaria, iorum. 2 *neut. juncates. Sing. caret.*

Bes, beſſis 3 *m. eight ounces.*

Bibo—is, bibi, bibere, endi, do, dum, bibitum, tu, bibens, bibiturus. *to drink.*

Bidens—entis, 3 *m.* pro inſtrumento, *a fork with two teeth, or grains.*

Bidens, entis. 3 *fœm. pro* ove: *a ſheep of two years; or, which hath two teeth longer than the reſt.*

Bifrons—ontis, 3 *com. that hath two faces or foreheads.*

Bilis, is. 3 f. *choler, melancholly. Plur. caret.*

Bombyx—ycis. 3 *maſc. pro* vermiculo, *a ſilk-worm:* pro ſono, *an humming ſound.*

Bos, bovis. 3 *com. an Ox, bull, or cow; in the Genitive plural* boum; *in the Dative an Ablative plural, it makes* bobus, *contracted from* bovibus.

Britannia, iæ. 1 *f. Britain*

Bubo, onis. 3 *du an Owl.*

Bucephalus, i. 2 *m. Alexander's great horſe,*

Byſſus, i. 2 *f. fine flax, or ſilk.*

Caco-

C.

CAcoethes is, 3 *n. an evil custom.*
Cadaver eris, 3 *n. a carcass a dead body.*
Cado is, cecidi cadere, cadendi do dum: casum u, cadens, casurus. *to fall.*
Cædo is, cecîdi, cædere; endi do dum: cæsum u, cædens, cæsurus, *to beat.*
Calco as avi, are, andi do dum, atum tu, ans, aturus *to kick, or tread upon.*
Calendæ——arum 1 *fœm. the Calends of a month. Sing. caret.*
Calco es, ui, ere, endi do dum calitum, tu, calens, caliturus, *to be hot.*
Calfacio. *to make hot.*
Callis is, 3 *masc. a path.*
Calvo is vi, ere; endi do dum. (*Sup. car.*) calvens, *to deceive.*
Calx cis, 3 *d. an heel,* pedis calx; *to distinguish it from* Calx calcis, 3 *f. chalk, or lime.*
Cambio, is, campsi, ire: iendi do dum: campsum u, cambiens, campsurus, *to exchange.*
Campester, *belonging to the field.*
Canalis is, 3 *m. a channel.*
Cancelli orum, 3 *m. lattices. Sing. caret.*
Canis is, 3 *com. a dog, or bitch.*
Cano is, cecini, canere: endi do dum: cantum u, canens, canturus, *to sing.*
Capesso is, capessi, & capessivi, capessere: endi do dum.
Capio is, cepi, capere: iendi do dum: captum tu, capiens, capturus, *to take.*
Capistrum i, 2 *n. an halter or headstall: in the plu. Numb. both masc. and n. as* hi capistri orum, & hæc capistra orum.
Capital alis, 3 *n. a quoif.*
Capra—æ, 1 *fœm. a shee goat.*
Car—aris, 3 *m. a man of Caria.*
Cardo—inis, 3 *dub. the hinge of a door.*
Careo es, ui, & cassus sum vel fui, carere; carendi do dum, cassum u, & caritum-ru, carens, cassurus & cariturus, *to want.*
Carex——icis, 3 *fœm. a sedge.*
Caro, carnis, 3 *f. flesh.*
Carpo, is, carpsi, carpere.

—endi o um, carptum u, pens, carpturus, *to carp.*
Caſtra—orum, 2 *n. tenſ. Sing. caret.*
Caſſida æ. 1 *f. an helmet: formed from* Caſſida *the Acc. caſe of* caſſis—idis.
Caſſis—idis, idi, idem, & ida, 3 *f. an helmet, and from* Caſſida *the Accuſative caſe, comes a new Nom.* Caſſida, æ.
Caſſis is, 3 *m. a net or ſnare.*
Cato onis, 3 *m. Cato, the name of a wiſe man in Rome.*
Caveo es, cavi, cavere: endi o um, cautum tu, cavens, cauturus, *to beware.*
Caulis is, 3 *m. a ſtalk.*
Cedo, is, ceſſi, cedere endi o um, ceſſum u, cedens, ceſſurus, *to yield, or give place.*
Cedrus i, 2 *f. a cedar.*
Celeber, *famous.*
Celer, *ſwift.*
Cello is, ceculi, lere: endi o um: culſum u, cellens, culſurus, pro frango, *to break, or to beat. an old Verb, now out of uſe, unleſs in the Compounds.*
Cenſeo es, cenſui, cenſere —endi o um: cenſum, u: cenſens, cenſurus, *to think or eſteem.*
Centum: hi, hæ, & hæc *invariab. an hundred.*
Centuſſis is, *m. an hundred pound weight.*
Cera, æ, 3 *f. wax.*
Cerno is, crevi, (*or* vidi, *borrowed of* video) cernere, di o um, etum u: nens, eturus, *to ſee or perceive.*
Certus i, 2 *m. a Whale: and in the Plur.* Cete *undecl. a monſtrous great fiſh.*
Cholera æ, 1 *f. choler. Pl. caret.*
Cicer, ciceris, 3 *neut. an Italian Peaſe.*
Cico, es, civi, ciere, -endi o um, citum tu, ciens, citurus, *to incite, to call.*
Cinis, *vel* ciner, cineris, 3 *m. aſhes.*
Circumpango, *to faſten about.*
Civis, 3 *com. a citizen.*
Claudo is, clauſi, claudere endi o um, clauſum u, dens, clauſurus *to ſhut.*
Clivus i, 2 *m, the pitch of an hill.*
Clunis is, 3 *com. a buttock.*
Cluo is, (*præt. caret*) cludere, endi do um, (*Sup. caret*) cluens, *to ſhine, to be famous.*
Clypeum i, 2 *n. a Buckler.*
Clypeus i, 2 *m. a Buckler.*

Cælum i, 2 *n. heaven, in the Plur.* Hi cœli, orum: *the masc. only.*
Cœno, as, avi, & cœnatus ſum vel fui, cœnare, andi o um: cœnatum, tu, nans, cœnaturus, *to ſup.*
Cœnum. *neut. dirt.*
Cœpio, is, cœpi, cœpere; piendi o um, cœptum u, cœpiens, cœpturus; *pro* incipio, *to begin, an old Verb, out of uſe, of it comes*
Cœpi, peram, perim, pero, cœpiſſem, cœpiſſe: *a Verb def. I have begun, or taken in hand.*
Cognoſco, is, novi, noſcere, endi o um, nitum u, noſcens, iturus, *to know, of* con *&* noſco. (ago.
Cogo, *to compel, of* con *&*
Collis is, 3 *m. a little hill.*
Colo, is, colui, colere endi o um, cultum u, lens, culturus, *to worſhip.*
Colus, i, *&* us, 2 *&* 4. *f. a diſtaff.*
Comedo, *to eat.*
Comesitis. 3c. *a companion.*
Comes, itis, *ad.* hic *&* hæc.
Comminiſcor, eris vel ere, mentus ſum vel fui, miniſci, di o um, mentū u, miniſcens, menturus, *to invent, to deviſe, to find out;* Depon.
Como, is, pſi, mere, di do dum, tum u, mens, compturus, *to kemb, or trim.*
Compago — inis, 3 *f. a joynt: of* con *&* pango.
Compatior, *to ſuffer with: of* con *&* patior.
Comperio, *to find out.*
Compedes dum, 3 *f. Plu. Fetters, ſometimes the ſing. Numb is uſed, ſpecially in the Abl. caſe* compede.
Compeſco *to aſſwage.*
Complaceo *to pleaſe well.*
Complico *to fold together.*
Concino *to ſing together.*
Concutio *to ſhake.*
Conditor oris, 3 *a builder.*
Condo *to hide or to build.*
Confiteor *to confeſs.*
Conger gri, 2 *m. a conger.*
Congrus gri, 2 *m. a conger.*
Conjux conjugis, 3 *com. an husband or wife.*
Conniveo *to wink, or twinkle with the eyes.*
Coquo, is, coxi, coquere, quendi o um, coctum u, quens, cocturus, *to ſeeth.*
Conſulo, is, lui, ere, endi o um, ſultum u, lens, ſulturus *to ask or give counſel, to provide for.*
Cor cordis, 3 *n. the heart.*
Corbis is, 3 *m. a baſket.*
Cornu, neu. *undecl. a horn.* flexile cornu, *a trumpet.*

Pl. Cornua uum, ibus, &c.
Cornum, *the fruit of* cornus.
Cornus us, 4 *m. an horn, the wing of an Army:* Plin. lib. 11. 37.
Cornus, i & us: 2 & 4, *a dog-tree:* quando arbor habetur; *to distinguish it from* Cornus *an horn.*
Costus i, 2 *f. the herb called Ale-coast.*
Coxendix icis, 3 *f. an hip.*
Crater eris, 3 *m. a cup, acc.* craterem & cratera.
Cratera—æ 1 *f. a cup, a new Nom case, made from the Acc.* cratera.
Credo *to believe, of* certum *and* do, quasi certum do.
Crepo as ui, crepare, andi o um: crepitum tu, crepans, crepiturus, *to make a noise, to give a crack.*
Crepundia orum, 2 *neut. gugaws or trifles for children to play withall. Sing. caret.*
Cres-tis, 3 *m. one of Creet.*
Creta ræ, 1 *fæm. Creet.*
Crinis is, 3 *m. the hair.*
Crus uris, 3 *neu. the leg.*
Crystallus—i, 2 *f. crystal.*
Cubo as, cubui, cubare, andi o um, bitum u, cubans, biturus *to lie down.*
Cucumer—eris, 3 *m. a cucumber,* &c.
Cucumis eris, 3 *masc. a cucumber.*
Culex icis, 3 *dub. a gnat.*
Cumbo is, cubui, cumbere, endi do um, itum tu, cumbens, iturus, *to lie down, an old verb.*
Cunabula, orum, 2 *neut. cradles, Sing. caret.*
Cunæ arum, 1 *f. cradles. Sing. caret.*
Cupio is, ivi, ere, cupiendi o um, cupitum tu, cupiens, cupiturus, *to desire, formerly it was of the fourth Conjugation.*
Cupressus i, 2 *f. a Cypress tree.*
Curculio—onis, 3 *ma. a Weesel.*
Cures, etis, 3 *m. a man of Creet.*
Curro is, cucurri, curre-re, endi do dum: cursum u, currens, cursurus, *to run.*
Cuspis idis, 3 *f. the point of a weapon.*
Custos odis, 3 *m. a Guardian or keeper.*
Cyprus i, 2 *f. the Island Cyprus.*

D.

DAma æ, 1 *dub. a buck or doe.*

Damno as, avi, are, andi do dum, atum tu, ans, aturus, *to condemn.*

Dedo is, dedidi, dedere, dedendi do dum, deditum tu, dedens, dediturus, *to yield: of* de & do.

Defrutum —i, 2 *n. wine the third part whereof is boyled away: in the Plural Number it hath but three like cases, Nom. Acc. Vocat.* defruta.

Degener, *com. adj.* ἀγενὴς. *that doth degenerate, or grow out of kind.*

Dego is, degi, degere, endi o um, (*Sup caret*) degens, *to live: ex* de & ago,

Deleo es, evi, ere, endi do dum, deletum u, delens, deleturus, *to blot out, of* de, & leo *an old verb.*

Deliciæ arum, 1 *f. delights, pleasures. Sing. car.*

Delicium — ii, 2 *neueer, the thing wherein we delight.*

Delphin—inis, 3 *m. a dolphin.*

Delphinus—i, 2 *masc. a dolphin.*

Demois, dempsi, demere, endi do dum, demptum tu, demens, dempturus. *to take away, of* de & emo.

Dens——entis, 3 *masc. a tooth.*

Depango is, depegi, depangere, endi do dum; depactum u, depangens, depacturus, *to fasten down.*

Desidia iæ, 1 *f. sloth. Plur. caret.*

Dico is, dixi, dicere, dicendi do um, dictum tu, dicens, dicturus, *to speak.*

Dies diei, 3 *dub a day, in the Plural Number it is only of the masculine, gender.*

Diffiteor——eris *vel* ere diffessus sum vel fui, diffiteri,—endi do um, diffessum u, diffitens, diffessurus, *to denie, Deponent, of* di & fateor.

Digredior—eris vel ere, digressus sum vel fui, digredi,—iendi do um, digressum gressu, digrediens, surus, *to go aside,*

ſide, *Dep. a* di & gradior.
Diligo is, dilexi, diligere, —endi o um, dilectum tu, diligens, dilecturus *to love*, *ex* di & lego
Diluo is, dilui, diluere, —endi o um, dilutum u, diluens, diluturus, *to waſh*: *ex* di & luo.
Dindymus —i, 2 *maſc. l. the top of Ida by Troy: in the Plural Number it is of the neut. gen.* Dindyma—orum.
Diphthongus—gi, 2 *f. a diphthong.*
Diproton——i. 2 *neut. a Noun declined with two caſes.*
Diræ—arum, 1 *f. curſing, Sing. caret.*
Diſco—is, didici, diſcere, —endi o um, (*Sup. caret*) diſcens *to learn.*
Diſpeſco is, —ui, eſcere; —endi o um, (*Sup caret*) diſpeſcens: *to drive beaſts from paſture, of* dis & paſco.
Diſpliceo is, ui, ere—endi o um, itum tu, diſpliceens, diſpliciturus, *to diſpleaſe: of* dis & placeo.
Ditio—onis, 3 *f. a title, power, command.*
Dives hic & hæc *rich, wealthy: ſometimes it is found in the neu. gender: as* Ovid. divitis ingenii.
Divido-is, diviſi, dividere: —endi o um, diviſum u, dividens, diviſurus, *to divide, quaſi* divideo, *i.e.* in diverſas partes video.
Divitiæ arum, 1 *f. riches. Sing. caret.*
Do, das, dedi, dare, dandi —o—um, datum tu, dans, daturus. *to give.*
Doceo—es, ui, ere, endi o um, doctum tu, docens, docturus, *to teach.*
Dodrans—antis, 3 *m. nine ounces.*
Doleo—es, dolui, dolere, endi o um, dolitum tu, dolens, iturus *to grieve.*
Domo, as, domui—are, andi do um, domitum tu, domans, domiturus, *to tame.*
Domus—domi & domus *Dat.* domo & domui. *Acc.* domum, *Voc.* ô domus. *Ablat.* domo. *Pluraliter. Nom.* Domus. *Gen.* domorum & domuum. *Dat.* domibus. *Acc.* domos, & domus. *Voc.* domus. *Ablat.* domibus.
Duco—is, duxi, ducere, —endi

-endi o um, ductum tu, ucens, ducturus, *to lead.*
Dulcedo inis, 3 *f. ſweetneſs.*
Dux ducis, 3 *common, a Captain or guide.*
Ecquis, ecquæ, *or* ecqua, ecquid. *Who? an Interrogative.*
Edo——is, edidi, edere, edendi do dum, editum tu, edens, editurus, *to ſet out, or to publiſh: of* e *and* do, emitto; foras do. ἐκδίδωμι, προφέρω.
Edo, edis *vel* es, edi, edere *vel* eſſe, edendi o um, eſum eſu, *vel* eſtum eſtu, edens, eſurus *vel* eſturus, *to eat.* ἐσθίω, τρώγω, βόσκω.
Edo—onis, 3 *maſc.* πολυφάγος. *a great eater.*
Edoceo——es, ui, ere, endi do dum, edoctum tu, ens, docturus, *to teach perfectly, or throwly: ab* e *&* do.
Effata—orum, 2 *ne. Augur's prayers; alſo Oracles. Sing. caret.*
Egeo—es, egui. ere—endi do um, *Sup. caret*) egens, *to want.*
Elephantus i, 2 *maſc. an Elephant.*
Elephas—antis, 3 *maſc. an Elephant.*
Elis, elidis, 3 *f. a City in Arcadia, or a Countrey, in Peloponneſus.*
Emineo—es, ui, ere—endi do dum, (*Sup. caret*) eminens, *to extell, ab* e *&* maneo, *quaſi* extra alios, *hoc eſt,* pro aliis maneo.
Emo is, emi, ere, endi o um, emptum tu, emens, emturus *to buy.*
Enſis———is, 3 *maſc. a ſword.*
Epaſco—is, epavi, epaſcere—endi do um, (*Sup. caret*) epaſcens, *to eat up.*
Epulum———i, 2 *n. a feaſt or banquet: in the Plur. Numb. it is of the fœm. Gender,* hæ epulæ —arum.
Eques—itis, 3 *c. an horſeman, or a knight.* Eques auratus *ab* aureo annulo nomen habet, quo equeſtris ordo à plebe diſtinguebatur.
Equeſter, *belonging to a horſe-man.*
Eremus—mi. 2 *f. a wilderneſs.*
Eripio—is, ui, ere, iendi, o um, creptum tu, eripiens

piens, erepturus, *to take away by violence, to pluck out*: *ab* e & rapio.

Eſurio is, ivi, ire; iendi do dum, itum tu, eſuriens, eſuriturus, *to hunger.*

Eventum i, 2 *n. chance or hap.*

Eventus us, 4 *m. a chance, hap, ſucceß, iſſue.*

Excludo is, excluſi, excludere;—endi do dum, excluſum ſu, excludens uſurus, *to exclude*: *ab* ex & claudo.

Excubiæ—arum, 1 *fæm. watchings.*

Exculpo——is, exculpſi, exculpere——endi do dum, exculptum exculptu, exculpens, exculpturus, *to carve; of* ex & ſcalpo.

Excurro—is, excucurri; excurrere, endi do dum, excurſum u, excurrens excurſurus, *to run out; of* ex & curro.

Excuſo as, avi, are; andi do dum, atum atu, ans, aturus, *to excuſe.*

Excutio is, excuſſi, excutere; iendi do dum; excuſſum u, excutiens, excuſſurus, *to ſhake off. of* ex & quatio.

Exequiæ arum, 1 *f. funeral ceremonies, Sing. caret.*

Exlex egis, 3 *com. a lawleß body.*

Expergiſcor, eris vel ere, experrectus ſum vel fui expergiſci, expergiſcendi do dum, experrectum tu, expergiſcens, experrecturus, *to awake.*

Experior iris vel ire, expertus ſum vel fui, experiri, iendi do dum, expertum tu, experiens experturus, *to make trial.*

Explico as, explicui & explicavi, explicare, andi do um explicitum tu, vel explicatum tu, explicans, expliciturus & explicaturus, *to declare.*

Exta orum, 2 *n. the entrails Sing caret.*

Extorris is, 3 *c. a baniſhed man, or woman.*

Exul, ulis, 3 *c. a baniſhed man or woman.*

Exuo is, exui, exuere, exuendi do dom, exutum tu, exuens, exuturus, *to put off.*

Exuviæ, arum, 1 *f. things put off, ab* exuendo.

Facies

F.

FAcies iei, 5 *f. a face.*
Facio is, feci, facere, iendi do um, ctum u, iens, cturus, *to make or do.*
Faceſſo is, faceſſi, faceſſere, endi o um, faceſſum u, faceſſens urus, *to go about to do.*
Fallo is, fefelli, fallere, endi o um, falſum u, fallens, falſurus, *to deceive.*
Fames is, 3 *f. hunger, Plu. caret.*
Far, farris, 3 *n. bread-corn. in the Plur. Num. it hath only three like caſes,* farra, farra, farra.
Farcio is, farſi, farcire, iendi do um, fartum tu, farciens, turus, *to ſtuff.*
Fas, *n. indeclined, right.*
Faſcis is, 3 *m. a faggot.*
Faſti orum, 2 *m. Regiſters of things of the year. Sing. caret.*
Fateor, eris vel ere, faſſus ſum vel fui, fateri, endi o um, faſſum u, fatens, faſſurus, *to confeſs.*
Fatilco is, (*præt. caret*) fatiſcere; endi do dum, (*Sup. caret.*) fatiſcens, *to be weary, to gape.*
Fatiſcor, eris vel ere, feſſus ſum vel fui, fatiſci; endi o dum (*Sup. caret.*) fatiſcens, *to be weary.*
Faveo es, favi, favere, endi o um, fautum tu, favens, fauturus, *to favor.*
Fel, fellis, 3 *n. gall.*
Felix, *happy.*
Feriæ arum, 1 *f. holy dayes. Sing. caret.*
Ferio is, percuſſi (*of* percutio) ferire; iendi o um, percuſſum uſſu, feriens, percuſſurus, *to ſtrike.*
Fero, fers, tuli, ferre; ferendi do dum, latum tu, ferens, laturus, *to bear or ſuffer.*
Ferveo es, fervi fervere; vendi o um, (*Sup. caret.*) fervens, *to be hot.*
Ferveſco is, fervi (*à* ferveo) ferveſcere, endi do um (*Sup. caret.*) ferveſcens *to wax hot.*
Ficus, fiei & ficus, 2 & 4 *a fig or fig tree, pro* fructu & arbore.
Ficus, fici, 2 *m. pro* morbo, *the piles in the fundament.*
Fides, or fidei, 5 *f. faith, or truth.*
Fides fidis, *G.* fidis, 3 *f. a ſtring or an inſtrument.*

Fido, is, fisus sum vel fui, fidere, endi o um, fisum su, fidens, surus, *to trust.*
Figo-is, fixi, figere, endi o um, fixum u, figens, fixurus, *to fasten.*
Filix icis, 3 *fæm. fearn, or brake.*
Filum—i, 2 *neut. thread.*
Fimus—i, 2 *masc. dung.*
Findo, is, fidi, findere, endi o um, fissum su, findens, fissurus, *to cleave.*
Fingo—is, finxi, fingere, —endi do um, fictum u, figens, ficturus, *to fein, or fashion.*
Finis—is, 3 *dub. an end.*
Fio fis, factus sum vel fui, fieri, factus, faciendus, *to be made or done.*
Flaveo es (*car. præt.*) flavere—endi o um (*Sup. c.*) flavens, *to be yellow.*
Flecto—is, flexi, flectere, ———endi o um, flexum u, flectens, flexurus, *to bend.*
Fleo es, flevi, flere, flendi —o—um, fletum —u; flens, fleturus; *to weep.*
Flo—is, flavi, flare, flandi —o—um, flatum u, flans flaturus.
Flos—oris, 3 *m. a flower.*
Fluo-is, fluxi, fluere, fluendi do um, fluxum u: fluens, fluxurus *to flow.*
Fodio-is, fodi, fodere, fodiendi—do—um: fossum—u, fodiens, fossurus *to dig.*
Follis is, 3 *masc. a pair of bellows.*
Fons fontis. 3 *m. a fountain, or well.*
Forceps—ipis, 3 *m. a pair of tongs.*
Forfex—icis, 3 *f. a pair of shears, or scissers.*
Fors, *Nom. Abl.* forte, 3 *f. by chance.*
Forum i, 2 *n. the market. in the Pl. Numb. it hath only three like cases;* fora, fora, fora.
Frango—is, fregi, frangere: endi—do—dum, fractum—u, frangens, fracturus *to break.*
Frænum—i. 2 *n. a bridle. Pl.* hi fræni, orum, & hæc fræna-orum, &c.
Frico as, fricui, fricare, —ndi do um, frictum u, fricans, cturus *to rub.*
Frigeo es, frixi, frigere, frigendi—do—dum, frictum—tu, frigens, fricturus *to be cold.*
Frugi. *Ad. undecl. thrifty, sparing.*

Fruges—is, 3 *f fruit. ſome make the old Nom. caſe* frux.

Fruor — — eris vel ere fructus vel fruitus ſum vel fui; frui: fruendi do dum: fructum u, vel fruitum tu: fructurus vel fruiturus *to enjoy.*

Fuga—æ, 1 *f. Flight.*

Fugio—is, fugi, fugere, fugiendi—o—um: fugitum tu: fugiens, fugiturus, *to flee from, to avoid.*

Fulcio—is, fulſi, fulcire; fulciendi o um: fultum—u: fulciens, fulturus: *to underprop.*

Fundo—is, fudi, fundere; endi do um: fuſum ſu, fundens, fuſurus, *to pour out, or melt.*

Funis—s, 3 *m. a rope.*

Fur—uris, 3 *com. a thief.*

Furfur—uris, 3 *m. bran.*

Furo, is, inſanivi (*ab* inſanio) furere; endi o um, (*Sup. car.*) furens, *to be mad.*

Fuſtis—3 *m. a club.*

G.

GAbii orum, 2*m* Volſcorum urbs, *a town in Italy. Sing. care.*

Gallia—æ, 1 *f. France.*

Garamas—antis. 3 *m. an inhabitant of Africa.*

Gargarus—i, *m. the top of the Hill Ida: in the Plur. Num. it is only the Neut. gen. as* hæc Gargara—orum, &c.

Gaudeo—es, gaviſus ſum vel fui, gaudere: —endi—do—dum; gaviſum—u: gaudens, gaviſurus *to rejoyce.*

Gelu, *Neut undecl. n Froſt.*

Genu. *neu. indecl. the knee. but in the Plural it is declined,* genua uum, ibus, *&c.*

Gero, is, geſſi, gerere—endi o um: geſtum u, gerens, geſturus *to bear.*

Gibber—eris, *m. a bunch or ſwelling.*

Gibber—um; *Adj. that hath a ſwelling.*

Gibbus—i. 2 *m. a bunch or ſwelling.*

Gibbus a um. *Adj. boſſed ſwelling.*

Gigas antis. 3 *m. a giant.*

Gigno is, genui, gignere; —endi—do—um; genitum tu; gignens, geniturus *to beget.*

Gingiber—eris, 3 *neuter, ginger.*

Glis iris, *habens genitivo* 3 *m. a dormouſe.*
Glis gliſſis 3 *f. potters clay.* terra argiliola.
Glis gliris, 3 *f. a thiſtle carduus.*
Gliſco is, (*Præt. caret.*) gliſcere, endi do dum, (*Sup. caret.*) gliſcens, *to grow, or to deſire fervently.*
Gluten inis, 3 *n. glue, Plu. caret.*
Gorgon onis, 3 *f. a terrible woman, one of the daughters of* Phorcus.
Gradior, eris vel ere, greſſus ſum vel ſui, gradi: iendi do dum, greſſum u, gradiens, greſſurus, *to go.*
Græcia æ, 1 *f. Greece.*
Grajugena æ, 1 *com. a Grecian born:* à Graius & gigno.
Grando inis, 3 *f. hail.*
Grates, 3 *f. thanks: uſed only in the Nomin. and Ac. plural.*
Grex, gregis, 3 *maſc. a flock of ſmall cattel: as Sheep, Goat, &c.*——
Grex pecudum: armentum pecorum.
Groſſus i, 3 *maſc. a green fig.*
Gruo is, (*præt. caret*) gruere: endi do um, (*Sup. caret*) gruens, *to cry like a crane.*
Grus gruis, 3 *dub a crane.*
Gryps, gryphis, *a gryffon.*
Gummi, *n. indecl. gumm.*
Gurgulio onis, 3 *m, the weſand, or a weeſel.*

H.

HAbeo es, habui, habere: habendi do dum, habitum tu, habens, habiturus, *to have.*
Hæreo es, hæſi, hærere: endi do dum, hæſum u, hærens, hæſurus *to ſtick.*
Hæres edis, 3 *com. an heir.*
Halec ecis, 3 *f. an herring, and in the f. gen. is declined through all caſes.*
Halec ecis, 3 *n and in this neut. gender it wants the Plur. number.*
Haurio is, hauſi; haurire, iendi do dum, hauſtum ſtu, hauriens, hauſturus *to draw.*
Heros—ois, 3 *m. a noble man.*
Heſperus i, 2 *m. the evening ſtar, Plur. car.*
Heteroclitum i, 2 *neut. an Heteroclite: that is a word declined*

declined otherwiſe than the ordinary manner.
Hilaris e, *Adj. merry.*
Hilarus a um, *Adj. merry.*
Hippomanes is, 3 *n. a piece of fleſh in a colt's forehead: or a venemous humor diſtilling from a mare.*
Hirundo inis, 3 *f. a ſwallow.*
Hiſtrix icis, 3 *f. porcupike.*
Homo inis, 3 *com. a man or woman.*
Honor } Honos } oris, 3 *m. honor*
Hordeum i, 2 *n barley: it hath three like caſes in the Pl. Numb.* Hordea, hordea, hordea.
Hoſpes itis, 3 *com. an hoſt or gueſt.*
Hoſtis i, 3 *com. an enemy.*
Humus i, 2 *f. the ground.*
Hydrops opis, 3 *m. the Dropſie.*
Hyems emis, 3 *f. the winter*

I.

IAceo es, jacui, jacere: endi o um: (*Sup. car.*) jacens, *to lye down.*
Jacio is, jeci, jacere: jaciendi o um, jactum u, jaciens, jacturus, *to caſt.*
Jaſpis idis, 3 *f. a jaſper-ſtone.*
Ico, icis, ici, icere, endi do um, ictum u, icens, icturus, *to ſtrike.*
Icon onis, 3 *f. an Image.*
Ida æ, 1 *f. a mountain neer Troy.*
Idus, iduum, idibus, &c. 4 *f. the Ides of a month.*
Jecur, jecoris, or jecinoris 3 *n. the liver.*
Ignis is, 3 *maſc. the fire.*
Illex egis, 3 *com. a lawleſs body: ab* in *privativa particula, &* lex.
Imber bris, 3 *m. a ſhower.*
Imbrex icis, 3 *dub. a gutter-tile.*
Immineo es, imminui, imminere: endi do dum: (*Sup. car.*) imminens, *to hang over: com. of* in & maneo.
Impetis, 3 *m. of violence* (*of the old* Nom. *caſe* impes *Abl.* impete *hoc eſt,* impetu) *by violence.*
Inceſſo is, ivi, inceſſere, endi do dum, inceſſitum tu; inceſſens, iturus, *to provoke.*
Incido is, idi, incidere; endi do dum, inciſum u, incidens, inciſurus, *to cut, or to grave in, ab* in & cædo.
Incido is, incidi, incidere endi

—endi do um: (*Sup. car.*) incidens *to fall into, or upon: of* in & cado.

Incipio—is, incepi, incipere—endi—do—um; inceptum tu; incipiens, inceptūrus, *to begin: of* in & capio.

Inculco—as—avi, are: —andi do dum,—atum u: inculcans, inculcaturus *to repeat often: of* in & calco.

Indo—is, indidi, indere: —endi — do — dum: inditum— tu: indens inditurus *to put in: of* in & do.

Indoles is, 3 *f. towardneſs. Plur. caret.*

Induciæ—arum 1 *f. truce Sing. caret.*

Indulgeo—es, indulſi, indulgere; —endi — do —dum: indultum & indulſum, indu gens, indulturus & indulſurus *to make much of.*

Inermis e. *Adj. unarmed. ab* in & arma.

Inermus a um, *Adj. unarmed: of* in & arma.

Infans—antis, 3 *com. an infant, a babe.*

Inferiæ arum. 1 *f. ſacrifices to the infernal ſpirits.*

Inficias, 1 *fæm. only in the Accuſ. plural: as* eo Inficias. *I deny it.*

Inficio—is, infeci, inficere, —iendi do dum, infectum tu: inficiens, infecturus; *to infect, or to die: ab* in & facio.

Ingruo—is, ui, ingruere: —endi do—dum: (*Sup. car.*) ingruens: *to invade: ab* in & gruo.

Injuſſu. 3 *m. only in the Ab. caſe, without bidding.*

Inſidiæ arum. 1 *f. wiles, ſnares to entrap one.*

Inſtar. *neut. undecl. like, as it were,* ſignificat vel ſimilitudinem, vel æquiparationem & menſuram.

Intelligo—is, intellexi: intelligere—endi — do —um: intellectum—u, intelligens, intellecturus: *to underſtand, of* inter & lego; *vel, ex* intus & lego: quaſi intus mecum lego, & loquor.

Interpres—etis, 3 *com. an interpreter.*

Invidia—æ, 1 *f. envy. Pl. caret.*

Jocus, i. *m. a jeſt; in the Pl. Numb. maſc. & neut.*

as hi Joci & hæc Joca, orum, &c.—
Iraſcor, eris, vel ere, iratus ſum vel fui, iraſci, endi do dum, iratum tu iraſcens, *to be angry with.*
Iſmarus i, *maſ. a mountain in Thrace, in the plural it is of the Neuter gender*: Iſmara, hæc —orum, &c.
Iter itineris (*of the old nom.* itiner) 3 *n. a journy.*
Jubar aris 3 *neut. the ſunbeam.*
Jubeo es, juſſi jubere di o um, juſſum u, jubens, juſſurus *to command.*
Jugeris *in the Gen. caſe &* jugere *in the Abl.* 3. *neuter, an acre, in the Plur. it hath all caſes,* jugera, um, ibus, &c.
Jugum i, 2. *the top of an hill, a yoak.*
Jungo is, junxi, jungere, endi do dum, junctum ctu, jungens, junctu-rus, *to joyn.*
Juno onis, 3 *f. Iupiter's wife.*
Jus juris, 3 *neut. right in the Plur. number. it hath three like caſes only* ſ ura, jura, jura.
Juſſu, *in the Abl. only*, 4. *m. by command.*
Juſta orum. 2 *neut. funeral rites. Sing caret.*
Juſtitium ii, *neut. vacation* juris dicendi intermiſſio
Juvenis is, 3 *com. a young man, or woman.*
Juventus utis, 3 *f. youth. Plur. caret.*
Juvo as, juvi, are, andi do dum, jutum tu, juvans, juturus *to help.*

L

LAbes is, 3 *f. a ſpot. in the Pl. Num. it hath three like caſes. No.* labes *Ac.* labes. *Voc.* labes.
Labor, laberis, vel labere, *to ſlip or fall.*
Labor / Labos } oris, 3 *m. labour*
Lac, lactis. 3 *n. milk. Pl. caret.*
Laceſſo is, ivi, laceſſere endi do dum, laceſſitum tu, laceſſens, laceſſiturus, *to provoke.*
Lacio, is,, lexi, lacere, di o um, lectum u, laciens lecturus *to allure, or entice: an old Verb: but the compounds are in uſe; as* allicio, elicio, illicio, pellicio, prolicio.

Lactes ium, 3 *f. the ſmalguts, ſing, caret.*
Lacto as, avi, are; andi do dum, atum tu, ans, aturus, *to give milk, or to deceive:*
Lacus us, 4. *m. a lake, Da. & Ab. plur.* lacubus.
Lædo is, læſi, lædere, endi o um, læſum u, lædens, læſurus *to hurt.*
Lælaps apis, 3 *maſc. a dog called Tempeſt.*
Lambo is, lambi, lambere endi o um, (*Sup. caret*) lambens *to lick.*
Lampas adis; 3 *f. a lamp.*
Laniſta æ, 3 *m. a maſter of defence.*
Laquear—aris, 3 *neut. a vaulted roof.*
Laſer eris. 3 *neut. herb called Benjamin.*
Lateo—es, latui, latere: endi o um, latitum tu, latens, latiturus *to lurk or to lye hid.*
Lavo as lavi, lavare, andi do dum lautum—tu, lotum u, & lavatum u, lavans lauturus, loturus, & lavaturus *to waſh.*
Laurus i. & us, 3 & 4 *f. a bay-tree.*
Lebes tis, 3 *m. a caldron, or pan.*
Lecythus i, 2 *dub. an oyl-glaſs.*
Lego is legi, legere endi o um, lectum tu legens, lecturus, *to read.*
Lemures um, 3 *maſc. hobgoblins. ſing. caret.*
Leo onis, 3 *m. a lion.*
Leo es, levi, lere, —endi —do—dum, letum tu, lens, leturus, *to anoint or imprint, an old Verb, not in uſe, but only in the compound* deleo, *to blot out.*
Lethum i, 2 *n. death. plu. caret.*
Liberi, orum, 3 *m. children ſing. caret.*
Libet, libebat, libuit & libitum eſt vel fuit, libitum erat vel fuerat, libebit, *it pleaſeth.*
Lybs, lybis 3 *m the ſouth-weſt wind.*
Licet, licebat, licuit, vel licitum eſt vel fuit, licuerat, vel licitum erat vel fuerat, licebit. *it is lawfull.*
Lichen enis 3 *m. liverwort*
Lien enis, 3 *m. the milt or ſpleen.*
Ligur uris. 3 *com. one of Liguria,* incola Liguriæ.
Limax acis, 3 *m. a ſnail.*

Limus i, 2 *m. dirt; Plur. caret.*

Lingo is, linxi, lingere, endi o um. (*Sup. caret.*) lingens. *to lick.*

Lino is, lini, livi & levi; linere, linendi — do— dum, litum—tu, linens, liturus, *to daub, or besmear.*

Linquo is, liqui, linquere; endi o um, lictum tu, linquens, licturus, *to leave.*

Linter, 3 *dub. a cock boat.*

Liquefio—is, liquefactus ſum vel fui, liquefieri, liquefactus, faciendus, *to be molten.*

Liquor eris, vel ere, *idem.*

Liveo es, livi, ere, endi o um (*Sup. caret* (livens; *to be wan, to be black and blue.*

Lixa—æ, 1 *m. ſcullion.*

Locri, orum, 2 *m. a town in Italy; Sing. caret.*

Locuples, *wealthy.*

Locus —i, 2 *m. a Place; Plural.* hi loci, & hæc loca—orum.

Logos i, 2 *m. ſpeech or reaſon.*

Loquor, eris vel re, loquutus ſum vel fui, loqui, endi o um, loquutum tu, loquens, loquuturus; loquutus, & loquendus *to ſpeak.*

Luceo es, luxi, lucere, lucendi o um, (*Sup. caret*) lucens, *to ſhine.*

Ludo is, luſi, ludere; ſudendi o um, luſum ſu, ludens luſurus. *to play.*

Lues is, 3 *f. the murrain. Plur. caret.*

Lugeo es, luxi, lugere, lugendi do dum, luctum ctu, lugens, lucturus, *to mourn or lament.*

Luo is, lui, luere, luendi o um, luitum u, luens, luiturus *to redeem, to pay to clenſe, but the compounds change the ſignification, and make* utum *in the Supines, not* uitum *as* abluo, ui utum, colluo, collui, collutum, diluo, dilui, dilutum, eluo, elui, elutum; polluo ui utum.

Luſtra—orum, 2 *n. den of wild beaſts, Sing. caret.*

Lynx—yncis, 3 *dub. a ſpotted beaſt, an Ounce.*

M.

Mænalus i, 2 *maſc an Hill in Arcadia: the Plura.* hæc Mænala orum.

Magnes etis, 3 *m. a loadſtone*

Majores orum, 3 *masc.* *our Ancestors. Sing. car.*
Malo, mavis, malui, malle malendi do dum, (*Sup. caret*) malens, *to be more willing.*
Mando is, mandi, mandere, di o um, mansum u, dens, mansurus, *to eat.*
Mando as, avi, are, andi o um, atum tu, ans, aturus, *to command, or commit to.*
Maneo es, mansi, manere, endi do um, mansum su, manens, mansurus, *to tarry or abide: So the compounds* permaneo, remaneo. *But* emineo, imminco, præmineo, prominco, *make* minui *in the preterperfect tense.*
Manes ium, 3 *m. Spirits. sing. caret.*
Manubiæ arum. 1 *f. spoils taken in war. sing. car.*
Manus us, 4 *fæm. a hand.*
Mapalia orum, 2 *neut. cottages. sing. caret.*
Mare is, 3 *neut. the sea.*
Margo inis, 3 *du. the brink or skirt of any thing.*
Marmor oris 3 *n. marble*
Mars tis, 3 *m. the god of war*
Martyr yris, 3 *cc. a martyr*
Mas, maris, 3 *m. a man, or the male kind.*
Massicus i, 2 *m. an hill in Campania, in the Pl. hæc* Massica orum.
Mater tris, 3 *f. a mother.*
Medeor, eris vel ere, medicatus sum vel fui (*of* medicor) mederi, medendi do dum, medicatum tu, medens, medicaturus, *to heal or cure.*
Medicor, aris vel are, atus sum vel fui, ari, andi do dum, atum atu, ans, aturus, *to heal or cure.*
Meio is, minxi (*à* mingo) meiere; endi do dum, mictum ctu, meiens, micturus, *to piss.*
Mel, mellis, 3 *n. hony: in the Plu. it hath only three like cases. Nom. ac. voc.* Mella, mella, mella.
Meleager agri 2 *masc. a mans name.*
Meleagrus agri 2 *masc. a mans name.*
Menda æ, 1 *fæm. a fault.*
Mendum i, 2 *n. a fault.*
Menses ium, 3 *m. womens flowers sing. caret.*
Mensis is, 3 *m. a month.*
Mereor, eris vel ere, merui, *vel* meritus sum vel fui, mereri: endi do dum, meritum tu, merens, riturus, *to deserve.*

Meridies iei, 3 *m. noon day*
Metior, *to meaſure.*
Meto is, meſſui, metere: endi do um; meſſum u, metens, ſſurus: *to mow.*
Metuo is, metui, metuere; endi do dum (*Sup car.*) metuens, *to fear.*
Metuor, ueris vel uere, (*car. præt.*) metui metuendus: *to be feared.*
Meus, a, um; *mine; a Pro. Poſſeſſive.*
Mico as, micui, micare: andi o um (*Sup. car.*) micans; *to ſhine or glitter.*
Miles itis, 3 *com. a ſouldier.*
Minæ arum, 1 *f. threatnings; Sing. caret.*
Mingo is, minxi, mingere endi do dum, mictum u, mingens, cturus, *to piſs.*
Minores orum, 3 *m. poſterity. Sing. caret.*
Miſceo es, miſcui miſcere endi do dum. miſtum u, miſcens, miſturus; *to mingle.*
Miſereor, eris vel ere, miſertus ſum vel fui, miſereri, erendi do um, miſertum u, miſerens, miſerturus; *to take pitty on.*
Mitto is, miſi mittere, endi do dum, miſſum u, mittens, ſſurus *to, ſend.*
Mœnia ium, 3 *n. the walls of a Town: Sing. caret.*
Mœreo es, mœſtus ſum vel fui, mœrere; endi do dum (*Sup. caret.*) mœrens *to be ſad.*
Monoptoton, i, 2 *n. a monoptote, i. a word that hath but one termination, & in one oblique caſe.*
Mons, tis, 3 *m. a mountain.*
Mordeo es, momordi, mordere: endi do dum, morſum ſu, mordens ſurus: *to bite.*
Morior, moreris vel morere, mortuus ſum vel fui, mori; moriendi do um; (*Sup. caret.*) moriens, moriturus, *to die.*
Morior, iris vel ire, mortuus, moriri, &c. *unde ter eun. Act.* 3 *ſc.* 1. Riſu, omnes qui aderant emoriri.
Mos moris; 3 *m. a cuſtom.*
Mulceo es, mulſi, mulcere, endi do dum, mulſum ſu, mulcens, mulſurus *to aſſwage.*
Mulgeo es, mulſi (& mulxi) mulgere, endi o um, mulctum ctu, mulgens mulcturus *to milk.*
Mulier mulieris, *f. a woman, under the third ſpecial Rule, encreaſing ſhort.*

Mulſum—i, 2 *neut. wine and hony mingled together. Sing. in Plur.* a, a, a.
Multiplico as, avi, are, andi do dum, atum, tu, ans, aturus, *to multiply.*
Munia—orum. 2 *neuter, a duty or office, Singul. caret,*
Mus, muris, 3 *m. a mouſe.*

N.

NAnciſcor, eris vel ere nactus ſum vel fui, nanciſci, — endi o um; nactum ctu, nanciſcens nacturus *to obtain.*
Naſcor, eris vel ere, natus ſum vel fui, naſci; naſcendi do um, natum tu, naſcens, naſciturus *to be born.*
Natales, ium, *maſc.* [generis nobilitas, naſcendi conditio] *one ſtock or kindred, Singul. caret.* cum genus aſſignant, *but.*
Natalis, is, 3 *m. ones birth day,* dies natalis.
Natrix icis, 3 *dub. a water-ſerpent.*
Natus, 4 *m. by birth only in the Abl. Sing.*
Neco, cas, necui, necare, —andi o um, nectum u necans necaturus, *to kill*
Necto is, nexi vel nexui, nectendi o um, nexum u, nectens, nexurus *to knit.*
Nefrens endis, 3 *maſc. a young pig.*
Negligo is, neglexi, negligere, endi do um, neglectum ctu, negligens, neglecturus, *to neglect, ex* ne *&* lego.
Nigreo, es, ui, nigrere, endi o um, (*Sup. caret*) nigrens, *to become black.*
Nemo, neminis, 3 *com. no body, a* ne *&* homo, *but the Genitive caſe is ſeldom uſed, according to the Verſe.* Nemo caret genito, quinto, numeróque ſecundo. *Yet* Plautus *hath* Neminis. Neminis miſereri certum eſt, quia mei nemo miſeret. *Plaut. in Captivis.* Neminis ingenio quenquam confidere oportet, *Lucilius.*
Neo, nes, nevi, ere: nendi do um, netum tu, nens neturus, *to ſpin.*
Nervus vi, 2 *m. a ſinew*
Neuter, a, um. *ge.* neutrius *Adj. neither of both.*

Nexo, as, nexui, nexare, andi o um, nexum u, nexans, nexurus *to knit.*
Nideo, es (*præt.caret*)nidere,endi o um, (*Sup. caret*) nidens, *to ſhine.*
Nihil,*new indecl. nothing.*
Nihilum—i, 2 *n. nothing. Plur. caret.*
Nil, *n. undeclin. nothing. contracted of* nihil.
Nitor, eris vel ere, niſus vel nixus ſum vel fui, niti, nitendi do dum, niſum ſu, vel nixum u, nitens,niſurus,vel nixurus,*to endeavour.*
Niveo es,nivi,nivere, nivendi o um, (*Sup. car.*) nivens, *to wink*: inde conniveo.
No,nas,navi, nare, nandi o um, natum tu, nans, naturus, *to ſwim.*
Noceo es, ui,nocere,nocendi o um,nocitum u, nocens,iturus, *to hurt.*
Noctu, 4 *maſc. by night, a Monoptote found only in Abl. Sing.*
Nolo nonvis,nolui,nolle nolendi o um, (*Supinis caret*) nolens, *to nill, or to be unwilling.*
Nonæ arum, 1 *f. the Nones of a month, Sing. caret.*
Noſco is, novi, noſcere, endi o um,notum u,noſcens, noturus, *to know.*
Noſter a um, *ours pr. adj.*
Noſtras,*hic & hæc & hoc* noſtrate,atis *of our countrey.*
Notus i, 2 *ma. the ſouthwind, Plur. caret.*
Nubes is, 3 *f. a cloud.*
Nubo--is,nupſi,*& nupta ſum,* nubere, nubendi o um,nuptum tu, nubens, nupturus a um, *to be married: it's proper only to a woman, therefore it is* nupta ſum, *not* nuptus: *a man is ſaid,* uxorem ducere.
Nugæ arum, 2 *f. trifles, Sing. caret.*
Nullus—a—um, *none.*
Nundinum-i, 2 *n. a fair: in the plu. it is* nuudinæ arum. 1 *fœm.*
Nuo is,nui,nuere,nuendi o um, nutum u, nuens, nuturus, *to nod a Verb not much in uſe, but the compounds are received, as* abnuo,annuo,innuo, renuo.
Nuptiæ arum, 1 *f. marriage, Sing. caret.*
Nurus-us, 4 *f. a daughter-in-law.*

Nycticorax âcis. 3 *masc. a night-raven.*

O.

OBdo is, obdidi, obdere, endi o um obditum u, obdens obditurus, *to bolt, or set against comp. of* ob *&* do

Obex icis, 3 *dub. a bolt or bar.*

Obliviscor, eris vel ere. oblitus sum vel fui, oblivisci oblivisçendi do dum, oblituu u, oblivisçens, iturus, *to forget.*

Obses idis, 3 *com. a pledg in war, an hostage.*

Occido is occidi, ere, endi do dum, occasum u, occidens, occasurus, *to set, to fall down, to perish, of* ob *&* cado.

Occîdo, îdis, occîdi, occidstre, occidendi o um, occisum u, occidens occisurus, *to kill or slay, to wound to death. of* ob *and* cædo.

Occiput itis, 3 *n. the hinder part of the head, of* ob *and* caput.

Occludo is, occlusi, udere endi o um, usum u, udens, urus, *to shut up, of* ob *and* claudo.

Occulto, as, avi, are, andi o um, atum atu, occultans, aturus, *to hide, to conceal: frequentative, of* occulo.

Occulo, is, occului, occulere, endi do dum occultum—tu, occulens, occulturus, *to hide, of* ob *and* colo: *or rather of* ob *and* culo, *i. e.* volvo, tego.

October bris, 3 *m. the month so called, pl. caret.*

Odor { odoris, 3 *m. a sent or savor* quasi o-
Odos { lor *ab* oleo.

Oleaster, astri, 2 *m. a wild olive-tree.*

Oleo es, olui, olere, olendi do dum, olitum tu; olens oliturus, *to give a smell, or sent, the Comp. makes* olevi *in the Preterperfect tense, as* aboleo olevi, adoleo, vel potiùs adolesco, adolevi: exoleo vel exolesco exolevi: obsoleo, obsolevi: inoleo vel inolesco, inolevi, *but four Compounds follow the Simple Verb, as* oboleo obolui, peroleo perolui, redoleo redolui, suboleo subolui.

Olfacio

Olfacio is, olfeci, olfacere olfaciendi do dum; olfactum u; olfaciens, olfacturus, *to ſmell, of* olēre *and* facio.

Omen inis, 3 *n. foreſpeaking.*

Omnis *hic & hæc, & hoc* omne, *every one, all.*

Onus ĕris, 3 *a burden.*

Onyx — ycis. 3 *dub. the nail of a man's hand: alſo a preciou ſtone, white like a nail:* Onyx cum prole *with its compound,* Sardonix *a Sardis ſtone.*

Operio is, operui, operire, operiendi do dum: opertum u; operiens, operturus, *to cover. of* ob *&* pario.

Opifex icis, 3 *com. a workman.*

Opis, opem, ope, 3 *f. help; aid, a Triptote.*

Oppango is, oppegi, oppangere; endi do dum; oppactum ctu, oppangens, oppacturus: *to faſten, or joyn unto, of* ob *and* pango.

Opus untis, 3 *f. a Town in Locris.*

Orbis is, 3 *maſc. any round thing, as a globe. a bowl, the world.*

Ordior (*pro* incipio) îris vel ire: orſus ſum vel fui, ordiri; ordiendi do dum, orſum u: ordiens, orſurus, *to begin:* hinc exordior.

Ordior (*pro* texo) ordiris vel ordire, orditus ſum vel fui, *&c. to weave.*

Oriens entis 3 *m. the Eaſt.*

Orior iris vel eris: ortus ſum vel fui, oriti: oriendi do dum; ortum, tu, oriens, oriturus: *to ſpring, to ariſe, to begin.*

Orontes, is, 3 *maſc. a river in Syria.*

Os oris, 3 *neut. a mouth, in the Plural number it hath three like caſes:* ora, ora, ora.

Os oſſis, 3 *neut. a bone.*

Oſtrea — cæ; 1 *fem. an oyſter.*

Ovum i, 2 *neut. an egg.*

P.

PAciſcor, eris vel ere pactus ſum vel fui, paciſci: — endi — do — um, pactum u, paciſcens, pacturus, *to make a bargain.*

Palleo es, ui, pallere: endi do

—do dum, (*Sup. caret*) pallens, *to be pale.*
Paluſter *belonging to the marſh. of* palus paludis.
Pampinus i, 2 *dub. a vine-leaf.*
Pando is, pandi, pandere: endi do dum, paſſum u, pandens ſurus, *to open.*
Pango (*pro* paciſcor) pangis, pepigi, pangere; endi do dum, pactum ctu, pangens, pacturus, *to bargain: though ſome ſay* pepegi *comes of* pego *the old Verb; for which we uſe* paciſcor.
Pango [*pro* jungo, vel figo vel planto] pangis, pegi, pangere: —endi—do-dum, pactum ctu, pangens, pacturus: *hence co.* depango, oppango, circumpango, repango, compipango, impingo.
Pango (*pro* cano) pangis, panxi, pangere, endi do dum (*Sup. car.*) pangens, *to ſing.*
Panis is, 3 *m. bread.*
Panther eris, 3 *m. a Panther: ac* panthera: *hence,*
Panthera æ, 1 *f. a panther*
Papaver eris, 3 *n. poppy.*
Papyrus i, 2 *f. paper.*
Paradiſus i, 2 *m. paradiſe*
Parco is, peperci & parſi, parcere: endi do dum, (*Sup. caret.*) parcens, *to ſpare.*
Parens entis, 3 *com. a father or mother.*
Pareo es, parui, parere: endi-o um, paritum tu, parens, parituras, *to obey.*
Pario is, peperi, parere: pariendi do um, partium tu, pariens, parituras, *to bring forth.*
Parnaſſus i, 2 *m. an hill in Phocis.*
Partio is, partivi, partire: iendi o um, partitum u, partiens, partituras, *to divide.*
Parturio is, ivi, ire: iendi do dum, itum tu, iens, parturituras, *to be towards labour.*
Paſco—is, pavi, paſcere: paſcendi o um, paſtum tu, paſcens, paſturus, *to feed or nouriſh.*
Paſcor eriſere, paſtus ſum vel fui, paſci: paſtus, paſcendus, *to be fed.*
Paſſer eris, 3 *ep. a ſparrow.*
Pateo es, patui, & paſſus, ſum vel fui: patendi do um: paſſum, u, patens, paſſus, *to lye open.*

Patior, etis vel ere, passus sum vel fui; pati: patiendi o um, passum u, patiens, passurus, passus & patiendus, *to suffer.*

Patro as, avi, are: andi do dum, atum tu, ans, aturus, *to commit.*

Patruelis is, 3 c. *a brothers child.*

Paveo es, pavi pavere: endi do um, (*Sup. caret.*) pavens, *to fear.*

Pauper, hic & hæc *poor.* *sometimes it is found in the n. gen. but seldom, as* Virgil pauperis tugurii. *Horat.* licet sub paupere tecto Reges, & regum vitâ præcurrere amicos *Lucan.* pauperis ævi. *Juvenal.* lorum pauper.

Pecten inis, 3 *m. a comb.*

Pecto is, pexi & pexui, pectere: pectendi do um, pexum, pectens, pexurus, *to kemb.*

Pecus oris 3 *n. great cattel*

Pecus dis, 3 *fœm. small cattel.*

Pedes itis, 3. *com. a footman*

Pedester *belonging to a footman.*

Pedo is, pepedi, dere endi o um, ditum tu, pedens, pediturus, *to fart.*

Pelagus i, 2 *m. & n. the sea, pl. car.* Yet Lucretius *hath* pelage *in the plur.*

Pellex icis, 3 *f. an harlot.*

Pello is, pepuli, lere: di do um, sum su, lens, pulsurus *to drive away.*

Penates ium, 3 *houshold-gods. Sing. caret.*

Pendeo es, pependi, dere: di do um, sum, su, dens, pensurus *to be hanged.*

Pendo is, pependi, dere, di do dum, pensum su, dens pensurus, *to weigh.*

Penis is, 3 *m. a mans yard.*

Penum i, 2 *n. all manner of victuals.*

Penus oris, 3 *n. all manner of victuals.*

Penus i, & us, 2 & 3 *m. all manner of victuals.*

Perago is, egi, agere: endi o um, actum ctu, agens, peracturus, *to finish.*

Percutio is, cussi cutere: iendi do um, cussum su, utiens, cussurus *to strike.*

Perdix icis, 3 *d. a patridge.*

Perdo is, didi, dere endi o um, itum tu, dens, iturus, *to lose, of* per & do.

Perduellis is, 3 *com. a stubborn enemy,*

Pergamus i, 2 *f. in the pl.* hæc pergama orum.

Pergo is, perrexi, pergere, endi do dum, perrectum u, pergens, perrecturus, *to go forwards* a per & rego.

Perlego is, egi, perlegere perlegendi do dum; perlectum ctu, perlegens, perlecturus, *to read thorowly.*

Permiſſu 4 *m. only in the Abl. Sing.*

Perpetior, eris vel ere, perpeſſus ſum vel fui: perpeti: perpetiendi do dum; perpeſſum perpeſſu; perpetiens, perpeſſurus, *to ſuffer, of* per & patior.

Perplaceo es ui, ere endi do dum, perplacirum tu, perplacens; perplacirurus, *to pleaſe very much.*

Perſis idis 3 *f. Perſia. Pl. caret.*

Pes edis 3 *m. a foot.*

Peto is, petivi (*Sync.* petii) petere: petendi o um, petitum tu, petens, petiturus, *to ask.*

Phaleræ——alerarum 1 *femin, Horſ-trappings Sing. caret.*

Pharus i, 1 *dub. a Watch-Tower.*

Phaſelus i, 2 *dub. a brigandine.*

Philotis idis, 3 *f. a womans name.*

Phœnix îcis, 3 *m. a phenix:*

Pryx gis, 3 *m. a phrygian.*

Pietas atis, 3 *f. godlineſs.*

Piget, pigebat, piguit vel pigitum eſt vel fuit, piguerat, vel pigitum erat vel fuerat, pigebit, pigere, *it irketh.*

Pingo is, pinxi, pingere, endi do dum; pictum ctu, pingens, picturus, *to paint.*

Pinſo is, pinſui, pinſere, endi do dum: piſtum ſtu, pinſens, piſturus, *to bake.*

Pinus i, & us, 2 & 4 *m. a pine-tree.*

Piper eris, 3 *n. pepper.*

Piſcis is, 3 *m. a fiſh.*

Pix picis, 3 *f. pitch.*

Placeo es, placui, placere: endi do dum: placitum u: placens, placiturus, *to pleaſe.*

Plagæ arum, 3 *fem* (retia) *hunting nets. Sing. caret.*

Plaga æ, 1 *f. a wound.*

Plaga——æ, 1 *f. a climate.*

Plaudo is, plauſi, plaudere, endi do dum: plauſum

ſum plauſu, plaudens plauſurus, *to clap hands for joy.*

Plebs } is, 3 *fœ. common-*
Plebis } *people.*

Plecto is, xi, plectere, endi do dum : plexum u, plectens, plexurus, (punio) *to puniſh.*

Plecto is xi, plectere endi do dum, plexum u, plectens, plexurus, *to entangle, or to weave.*

Pleo es, evi, plere endi do dum, pletum tu, plens, pleturus, *to fill : and old Verb out of uſe : but only in the Compounds : as* compleo, expleo, impleo, repleo ſuppleo.

Plico as, avi (& plicui) are, andi do dum, plicatum tu (& plicituum u) plicans, plicaturus, & pliciturus, *to fold. Comp.* applico, complico, explico, replico, multiplico, ſupplico.

Pluo is ui, *or* pluvi pluere endi do dum, pluitum u, pluens, pluiturus, *to rain.*

Plus pluris, 3 *n. in the pl, hi & hæ* plures, *& hæc* plura, *thorowout.*

Polleo es, (*Præt. car.*) ere endi do dum : (*Sup. caret.*) ens, *to be able.*

Pono is poſui, ponere, endi o um, poſitum tu, ponens, poſiturus, *to put.*

Pons ontis, 3 *m. a bridg.*

Pontus i, *m. the Sea.*

Porticus us. 4 *m. a gallery.*

Poſco, is, poſci, poſcere, endi do dum (*Supinis caret.*) poſcens *to ask or require.*

Poſtis is, 3 *m. a Poſt.*

Poto as, avi, (& potus ſum vel fui) are, andi do dum, potum potu, & potatum tu, potans, poturus & potaturus, *to drink.*

Præcordia orum, 2 *n. the midriff. Sing. caret.*

Præcurro is, præcucurri præcurrere, di do dum præcurſum ſu, præcurrens, præcurſurus, *to run before, of* præ *&* curro.

Prælego is, egi, prælegere, endi o um, ectum ectu, prælegens, ecturus, *to read before, of* præ *&* lego.

Præmineo es, præminui, præminere, endi o um (*Sup. car.*) præminens

to excel others, of præ & maneo.

Præneſte is, 3 *n. a town in Italy pl. caret.*

Præs ædis, 3 *m. a ſurety.*

Præſes idis, 3 *c, a preſident.*

Præſul ulis, 3 *co. a Preſident or Prelate.*

Prandeo es, prandi & pranſus ſum vel fui, prandere, endi do dum, prandens, pranſurus, *to dine.*

Precis, precem, prece, 3 *f. only in three caſes in the Singular Number, but whole in the plu. as,* preces, precum, precibus, &c.

Premo is, preſſi, premere, premendi endo dum, preſſum ſu, premens; preſſurus, *to preſs, to be againſt, to perſue.*

Primitiæ arum, 1 *f. firſt-fruits, ſing. caret.*

Princeps ipis 3 *c. a prince.*

Problema, ematis. 3 *n. a demand, a hard queſtion.*

Prodo is, prodidi, dere. endi do dum, proditum tu, prodens, proditurus *to betray. of* pro & do.

Proficiſcor, eris vel ere, profectus ſum vel fui, proficiſci, endi do dum, profectum tu, proficiſcens, cturus, *to go forth.*

Proluo is, ui, uere, uendi o um, prolutum u, proluens, proluturus, *all to waſh, ex* pro & lavo.

Promineo, es, us, ere, endi o um (*Sup. car.*) prominens *to hang out in ſight.*

Promo is, prompſi, promere, endi do dum; promptum tu, promens promptturus, *to bring forth, to ſet abroad.*

Promptu, 4 *maſc. only in the Abl. caſe; with readineſs.*

Pſallo is, ſalli, pſallere, endi do dum, (*Sup. car.*) pſallens, *to ſing.*

puber eris, 3 *com. ripe of age.*

Pubes is, 3 *fœm. ripeneſs of age; pl. caret.*

Pudet, pudebat, puditum eſt vel fuit, puditum erat vel fuerat, pudebit pudere, *it ſhameth.*

Pueraſco is, (*præt. caret*) pueraſcere; — endi do dum (*ſup. caret.*) puceraſcens; *to wax a child.*

Pugil ilis, 3 *c. a champion,*

Pulver eris. 3 *m. duſt.*

Pulvis eris, 3 *m. duſt.*

Pumex icis, 3 *m. a pumice ſtone.*
Punctum i, 2 *n. a point.*
Punctus i, 2 *m. a point.*
Pungo is, pupugi & punxi, pungere, endi do dum, punctum, ctu, pungens, puncturus, *to prick.*
Pus puris, 3 *n. filth or corruption.*
Python onis, 3 *dub. a ſerpent killed by Apollo.*

Q.

QUæro, is, quæſivi, quærere, ndi o um, quæſitum tu, quærens, quæſiturus *to ſeek.*
Quatio, quatis, concuſſi (*of* concurio) quatere, quatiendi endo endum, quaſſum ſu, quatiens, quaſſurus *to ſhake.*
Quercus i, & us, 2 & 4 *f. an oak.*
Queror *to complain.*
Qui quæ quod, *who or which, a pron. Rel.*
Quies etis, 3 *f. reſt plu. caret.*
Quilibet quælibet quodlibet vel quidlibet, *every one, a pron. Indefin.*
Quiniſco is, quexi, quiniſcere, endi do dum, (*ſup. car.*) quiniſcens *to nod with the head.*
Quiſquiliæarum, 1 *f. chippings, or things of no weight. ſing. car.*
Quot *how many.*

RAbula æ, 1 *m. a Brawler.*
Rado is, raſi, radere endi o, um, raſum ſu, radens, raſurus *to ſhave.*
Ramex icis, 3 *du. burſtneß.*
Rapio is, rapui, rapere, rapiendi do dum, raptum tu, rapiens, rapturus, *to take or ſnatch away.*
Raſtrum i, 2 *neut. a rake in the plu.* hi Raſtri & hæc Raſtra.
Raucio is, rauſi, raucire, rauciendi o um, (*Supin. car.*) ciens, *to be hoarſe.*
Recido is, cidi, recidere, endi o um, recaſum ſu, recidens, recaſurus, *to fall backward.*
Recordor, aris vel are, recordatus ſum vel fui, recordari, recordandi ando dum, recordatum tu, recordans, aturus, *to remember.*

Reddo—is, reddidi, reddere, endi o um, redditum tu, reddens, redditurus, *to reſtore.*

Redoleo—es—ui—ere, —endi—do—dum, —itum—itu, redolens—iturus, *to give a ſavor.*

Refringo is, fregi, refringere, endi o um, refractum tu, refringens refracturus, *to break open, of* re *and* frango.

Rego—is rexi, regere, endi do dum, rectum ctu, regens recturus, *to rule or govern.*

Relego is—egi, egere, endi do dum, lectum ctu, egens, ecturus, *to read again.*

Reminiſcor, eris vel ere, recordatus ſum vel fui (*of* recordor) reminiſci, endi o um, recordatumtu, reminiſcens, recordaturus *to remember.*

Ren enis, 3 *m. the kidney.*

Renuo is, renui, renuere, endi do dum (*Supinis caret.*) renuens. *to refuſe, à* re *&* nuo.

Reor, reris vel rere, ratus ſum vel fui, reri, rendi, o um, ratum u, rens, raturus, *to ſuppoſe.*

Repango is repegi, repangere, endi do dum, repactum repactu, repangens, repacturus, *to faſten again, of* re *&* pango.

Reperio is, reperi, reperire, iendi do dum, repertum tu, reperiens, reperturus, *to find, of* re *&* pario.

Repetundarum, *gen.* repetundis, *Abl.* 1 *f. bribery.*

Replico as, avi (*&* replicui) are, andi do dum, —atum—atu—ans, aturus *to reply, of* re *and* plico.

Repungo is, repupugi & repunxi, repungere, repungendi—do—dum repunctum, repunctu, repungens, repuncturus, *to prick again, of* re *and* pungo.

Res rei 5 *fæm. a thing.*

Reſcio is, ivi reſcire, iendi o um, reſcitum tu, reſciens, reſciturus *to know again, of* re *and* ſcio.

Reſpuo is, ui, uere, uendi o um, reſputum tu, reſpuens, reſputurus, *to refuſe.*

Reſtis

Reſtis is, 3 *m, a halter.*
Reſulto as, avi, are, andi o um, reſultum u, reſultans, reſultaturus, *to rebound.*
Rete is, 3 *n. a net.*
Rex regis, 3 *m. a King.*
Rideo es, riſi, ridere; ndi o um, riſum ſu, ridens, riſurus *to laugh.*
Ringo is, rinxi, ringere: endi do dum; rictum u, ringens, rictus, *to fret or vex.*
Robur oris, 3 *n. an oak*
Rodo is, roſi, rodere: endi do um, roſum u, rodens, roſurus, *to gnaw.*
Roma æ, 1 *fœm. Rome.*
Ros roris, 3 *m. the dew.*
Roſtra orum, 2 *n. the Pulpit. Sing. caret.*
Rudens entis, *dub. a cable rope.*
Rudo is, rudi, rudere; rudendi do dum, (*Supinis caret* (rudens *to bray like an Aſſe.*
Rumpo is, rupi, rumpere; endi do dum, ruptum u, rumpens, ruptus, *to break.*
Ruo, ruis, rui, ruere; ruendi do dum, ruitum tu, ruens, ruiturus, *to fall.*
Rus ruris, 3 *n. the country: in the Plural it hath three like caſes,* rura, rura, rura.

S.

SAcer, a, um, *holy.*
Sacerdos, otis, 3 *c. a Prieſt or Nun.*
Sacro—as, avi, are: andi ando andum: atum tu, ans, aturus, *to dedicate.*
Sal—alis, 3 *maſc. ſalt, and it is found in the Neuter Gender.* hoc Sal.
Salio is (*pro* ſalto) ſalui (*or* ſalii) ſalire, iendi endo endum, ſaltum u, ſaliens, ſalturus *to leap.* inde deſilio deſilii, deſultum: exſilio, tranſilio, reſilio.
Salio is, (*pro* ſale condio, *or* conſpergo) ſalivi, ſalire; iendi—do—dum: ſalitum tu, ſaliens, ſaliturus, *to ſeaſon with ſalt* vide ſallo.
Sallio—is, ſallivi, ſallire—endi do dum, ſalitum u, ſalliens, ſaliturus, *to ſalt.*
Sallo—is, ſalli, ſallere: endi do um: ſalſum ſu, ſallens

ſalliens, ſalſurus, *to ſeaſon with ſalt.*

Salto, as, avi, are: andi do dum: tum u, ſaltans, ſaltaturus, *to leap, or dance.*

Salum i, 2 *n. the ſea.*

Salus utis, 3 *f. health. Pl. c.*

Samnis itis, 3 *m. a Samnite.*

Sancio is ſanxi & ſancivi, ſancire: ſanciendi do dum: ſancitum—citu: ſanciens, ſanciturus *to eſtabliſh.*

Sanguis inis, 3 *m. blood. Plu. caret.*

Sapphyrus i, 2 *f. a ſaphyre.*

Sapientia æ, 1 *f. wiſdom. Plu. caret.*

Sapio—is, ſapui, ſapere, ſapiendi—do—dum: (*Sup. caret*) ſapiens, *to be wiſe, to have a taſt.*

Sarcio is, ſarſi, ſarcire: iendi do dum: ſartum tu: ſarciens, ſarturus, *to patch.*

Sardonyx, ychis, 3 *m. a Sardonyx ſtone.*

Satago—is, ſategi, agere, endi do dum, *Sup. careo.* ſatagens, *to do endeavour.*

Satrapas } æ, 1 *m. a Peer*
Satrapa } *or Prince.*

Scabo—is, ſcabi, ſcabere, —endi do dum (*Sup. car.*) ſcabens, *to ſcratch, or rub.*

Scalpo is, ſcalpſi, ſcalpere —endi do dum, ſcalptum ſcalptu: ſcalpens, ſcalpturus, *to claw, or ſcratch.*

Scando is, ſcandi, ſcandere: endi do dum: ſcanſum ſu: ſcandens, ſcanſurus, *to climb.*

Scindo is, ſcidi, ſcindere: —endi do dum: ſciſſum n, ſcindens, ſciſſurus *to cut.*

Scio ſcis, ſcivi, ſcire, ſci—endi do dum, ſcitum ſcitu, ſciens, ſciturus *to know.*

Scobis } is, 3 *f. duſt.*
Scobs }

Scriba æ, 1 *m. a ſcribe, or notarie.*

Scribo is, cripſi, ſcribere: —endi endo endum: ſcriptum ſcriptu, ſcribens, ſcripturus, *to write.*

Scrbos, ſcrobis. 3 *fæm. a ditch.*

Scurra æ, 1 *maſc. a ſcoffer or jeſter.*

Secerno—is, ſecrevi, ſecernere: endi do dum: ſe-

ſecretum tu, ſecernens, ſecreturus, *to divide, or ſeparate.*

Seco—as, ſecui, ſecare : andi do dum, ſectum ſectu : ſecans, ſecturus, *to cut.*

Sedeo, ſedes, ſedi, ſedere———endi——— do——dum : ſeſſum ſeſſu, ſedens, ſeſſurus, *to ſit.*

Seges etis, ꝫ *f. corn, yet ſtanding.*

Seligo—is, ſelegi, ſeligere : ſeligendi do dum, ſelectum——lectu, ſeligens, ſelecturus *to ſelect, to ſet apart.*

Semis—is, ꝫ *m. ab ἥμισυς*, generatim convenit cujuſque rei dimidio *half.*

Semiſſis, *gen.* ſemiſſis, ꝫ *m. half a pound*, quaſi ſemias, ſex unciæ, dimidium aſſis.

Senecta æ, 1 *f. old age Pl. caret.*

Senex, ſenis. ꝫ *com. an old man.*

Senio onis, ꝫ *m. the ſiſe-point.*

Senium ii, 2 *n. old age, Pl. caret.*

Senſum i, 2 *n. the ſenſe, or feeling, judgement, or reaſon.*

Senſus us, ꝫ *m. idem.*

Sentio, ſentis, ſenſi, ſentire——iendi——do—dum, ſenſum u, ſentiens, ſenſurus *to perceive or underſtand.*

Sentis is, ꝫ *m. a thorn.*

Sepelio—is, ſepelivi, ſepelire, ſepeliendi—do—dum, ſepultum u, ſepeliens, ſepulturus *to bury.*

Sepio—s, ſepſi, ſepire : —iendi do dum, ſeptum ſeptu, ſepiens, ſepturus *to hedge.*

Seps (*pro* ſerpente, ſcolopendra ſcilicet) ſepis ꝫ *maſculine, a σήπω* putrefacio, quod membra icta putrefaciat. *οὐ ϕ, of a ſerpent.*

Seps——epis, vel potius, ſepes——is, (*pro* ſepimento) ꝫ *fœminine. an hedge. of* ſepio.

Sequor, ſequeris vel ere, ſecutus ſum vel fui, ſequi, ſequendi do dum, ſecutum tu, ſequens, ſecuturus, ſequutus, & ſequendus, *to follow.*

Sermo onis, 3 *m. ſpeech.*
Ser eris, 3 *maſc. One of a people in Aſia, called Seres.*
Sero (*pro* ſemino *vel* planto) ſeris, ſevi: ſerere, ſerendi —endo——dum, ſatum ——tu, ſerens, ſaturus, *to ſowe, or plant. the Compouds whereof make* ſitum : *as*, Aſſero (*i.e. juxta* ſero) aſſevi, aſſitum : conſero, conſevi, conſitum. Diſſero (*pro* diſſemino) evi, itum: obſero, obſevi obſitum.
Sero (*pro* ordino *vel* jungo) ſeris, ſerui, ſerere——endi—endo —endum, ſertum, ſertu, ſerens, ſerturus, *to ſet in order : the Compounds whereof make* ſertum : *as* aſſero (*i. e.* affirmo, confirmo) aſſerui aſſertum: Conſero (*pro* commiſceo) conſerui, conſertum: Deſero (*i.e.* derelinquo) deſerui deſertum. Diſſero (*i.e.* diſputo) diſſerui diſſertum. Exſero (*i.e.* extraho *vel* extendo) exſerui exſertum. Inſero (*i.e.* immitto *vel* interpono) inſerui, inſertum.
Serpens—entis, 3 *maſc. a Serpent.*
Sibilus i, 2 *m. an hiſsing: in the Plural Number, it is maſculine and neuter: as hi* ſibili & *hæc* ſibila.
Sido—is, ſedi (*of* ſedo) ſidere, ſidendi do dum, (*Sup. caret*) ſidens *to ſettle down. Compounds* aſſido, conſido, deſido, reſido, ſubſido, edi.
Siler eris, 5 *neut. an Oſier.*
Silex icis, 3 *maſc. a flint-ſtone.*
Sinapi, *n. undecl. muſtard.*
Sinapis is, 3 *f. muſtard.*
Sindon onis, 3 *f. fine linnen cloth.*
Singultio—is, ſingultivi, ſingultire:———iendi —iendo—dum: ſingultum u, ſingultiens, ſingulturus, *to ſob.*
Sino, is, ſivi, ſinere: ſinendi do dum : ſitum tu, ſinens, ſiturus, *to ſuffer.*
Sinum i, 2 *n.* } *a milk-*
Sinus i, 3 *m.* } *pale.*
Sinus us, 4 *maſc. a boſom.*
Siren enis, 3 *f. a mare-maid.*

Siſer eris 3 *n. a parſnip.*
Siſto (*pro* facio ſtare: *Verb Active*) ſiſtis, ſtiti, ſiſtere, ſiſtendi endo endum; ſtatum ſtatu: ſiſtens, ſtaturus, *to make to ſtand*, as ſiſte gradum, *ſtay your pace*, ſiſte lacrymas, *ſtay your tears.*
Siſto (*tantum pro* ſtare: *Verb Neuter*) ſiſtis: ſteti: ſiſtere; —endi endo endum, ſtatum u, ſiſtens, ſtaturus, *to make to ſtand.*
Sitis is, 3 *fæm. thirſt. Pl. caret.*
Soboles is, 3 *f. an off-ſpring Pl. caret.*
Socrus i, 2 *fæm. a mother-in law.*
Sodalis is, 3 *m. a companion.*
Sol ſolis, 3 *m. the ſun.*
Soleo —es, ſolitus ſum vel fui, — — ere, *to be wont, or accuſtomed.*
Solium ii, 2 *n. a throne. Pl. car.*
Solvo is, ſolvi, ſolvere; endi do um, ſolutum u, ſolvens, ſoluturus *to loſe.*
Somnus ni, 2 *m ſleep.*
Sono as, ſonui, ſonare, andi o um, ſonitum tu, ſonans, ſoniturus, *to ſound.*
Sorbeo-es; ſorbui & ſorpſi, ſorbere — — endi endo endum, ſorptum u, ſorbens, ſorpturus, *to ſup.*
Soſpes *ſafe.*
Soror oris, 3 *f. a Siſter.*
Spargo, ſpargis, ſparſi, ſpargere, — — endi endo endum, ſparſum ſu, ſpargens, ſparſurus, *to ſprinkle.*
Species ei, 5 *fæm. a kind.*
Specio, *an old Verb, out of uſe, but in the compounds, as* adſpicio, conſpicio, deſpicio, inſpicio, proſpicio, reſpicio, ſuſpicio, &c.
Specus i *or* us, 2 & 4 *ma. a den.*
Sperno—is, ſprevi, ſpernere, ſpernendi—endo —endum, ſpretum tu, ſpernens, ſpreturus, *to deſpiſe.*
Spinus— — — ni, (*or more rightly*, mas pinus) *a ſloe tree, or a pine tree.*
Splen— — enis, 3 *m. the ſpleen.*
Spondeo—es, ſpopondi, ſpondere, endi do dum, ſponſum ſu, ſpondens, ſponſurus, *to promiſe.*
Sponſalia orum, 2 *n. betrothings. Sing. car.*

Spontis, *Genit.* & ſponte. *Ablat.* 3 *fæm. of his own accord.*

Statuo, ſtatuis, ſtatui, ſtatuere: ſtatuendi——do dum, ſtatutum——tu, ſtatuens, uturus *to appoint, or decree.*

Sterno, ſternis, ſtravi, ſternere: ſternendi do dum, ſtratum, ſtratu, ſternens, ſtraturus *to ſpread, or throw down.*

Sterto, *to ſnort in ſleeping.*

Stipis } is, 3 *f. an alms.*
Stips }

Stirps (*pro* trunco arboris) ſtirpis, 3 *maſc. the trunck, or body of a tree.*

Stirps (origo, progenies, ſoboles) ſtirpis, 3 *fæmin. a ſtock, or deſcent.*

Sto, ſtas, ſteti, ſtare: ſtandi—do—dum; ſtatum ſtatu, ſtans, ſtaturus, *to ſtand.*

Strepo is, ſtrepui, ſtrepere: ſtrependi—do—dum, ſtrepitum ſtrepitu, ſtrepens, ſtrepiturus, *to make a noiſe.*

Strideo es, *to make a noiſe.*

Strido-is, ſtridi, ſtridere: endi do dum, (*Supinis caret*) ſtridens *to make a noiſe.*

Stringo, ſtringis, ſtrinxi, ſtringere: ſtringendi do dum: ſtrictum u, ſtringens, ſtricturus *to ſtrain to ſtrike.*

Struo, ſtruis, ſtruxi, ſtruere,——endi——endo——endum, ſtructum ctu, ſtruens, ſtructurus, *to build.*

Stultitia æ, 1 *f. fooliſhneſs. Plur. caret.*

Suadeo, ſuades, ſuaſi, ſuadere: ſuadendi——do—dum: ſuaſum ſuaſu, ſuadens, ſuaſurus *to perſwade.*

Suber eris, 3 *neut. a cork-tree.*

Sublego, ſublegis, ſublegi ſublegere: —endi—do—dum; ſublectum ſublectu, ſublegens, ſublecturus, *to ſteal away privily.*

Suboleoes, ſubolui, ſubolere: ——endi——do—dum: ſubolitum ſubolitu, ſubolens, ſubolituras *to ſavor, or ſmell a thing.*

Sueſco is, ſuevi *vel* ſuetus ſum vel ſui; ſueſcere: endi do endum, ſuetum tu, ſueſcens, ſueturus *to accuſtom.*

Suffero,

Suffero, ſuffers, ſuſtuli, ſufferre: ſufferendi—do dum, ſublatum—atu, ſufferens, ſublaturus *to ſuffer.*

Sugo, ſugis, ſuxi, ſugere; —endi endo endum, (*Sup. caret.*) ſugens, *to ſuck.*

Sulmo, Sulmonis. 3 *maſc. a Town where Ovid was born.*

Sum, es, fui (*of* fuo) eſſe; futurus *to be.*

Sumo, ſumis, ſumſi, ſumere——endi——endo, dum: ſumptum ſumptu, ſumens, ſumturus *to take.*

Supellex——ectilis, 3 *f. Pl.* Supellectilia, *houſhold*, ſed vix legitur.

Suppetiæ, *Acc.* ſuppetias 1 *f. aid.*

Supplico as, ſupplicavi, are,——andi do dum, ſupplicatum tu, ans, aturus, *to entreat: of* ſub & plico.

Surgo, ſurgis, ſurrexi, ſurgere: ——ſurgendi—endo—endum, ſurrectum ſurrectu, ſurgens, ſurrecturus *to riſe:* of ſurſum & rego, erigo.

Sus, ſuis, 3 *com. a ſow, boar, or hog.*

Sylveſter, *belonging to the wood.*

Synodus odi, 2 *f. an aſſembly.*

T.

TAceo, taces, tacui, tacere——endi endo endum, tacitum tacitu, tacens, taciturus *to hold ones peace.*

Tædet, tædebat, tæduit, *or* pertæſum eſt vel fuit, tæduerat, vel pertæſum erat vel fuerat, tædebit, tædere, *it irketh.*

Tænarus ri, 2 *m. a Promontory in Laconia, in the Plur.* hæc Tartara orum.

Tagus gi, 2 *a river in Portugal.*

Talio onis. 3 *m. like for like, avengement.*

Talpa, talpæ. 3 *dub. a mole.*

Tango is, tetigi, tangere: tangendi do dum, tactum tactu, tangens tacturus *to touch.*

Tantundem. *Genit.* tantidem, *as much, a Diptote, declined only in two caſes*

Tapes etis, *m. a carpet or tapestry.*
Tapete etis, 3 *n. tapestry.*
Tapetum i, 2 *n. tapestry.*
Tartarus—ri, 2 *masc. hell: in the plural Hæc* Tartara.
Taygetus——ti, 2 *masc. an hill in Laconia: in the Plural,* hæc Taygeta.
Teges etis, 3 *fæm. a matt.*
Temno is, tempsi, temnere: endi do dum: temptum tu, temnens, temptus, *to despise.*
Tempe; *Τέμπη n. neuter a very fair field in Thessalie, or place of delight.*
Tendo———is, tetendi: tendere:———endi do dum: tensum—u, & tentum—tu; tendens, tensurus & tenturus, *to stretch or bend.*
Teneo—es, tenui, tenere: tenendi do dum; tentum u, tenens, tenturus *to hold.*
Tepeo——es, tepui; tepere: tependo endo endum; (*Sup. caret.*) tepens, *to be warm.*
Tapesco is, tepui, tepescere; tepescendi do dum, (*Sup. caret.*) tepens, *to wax hot.*
Ternio onis, 3 *m. the trey-point.*
Tero—is, trivi, terere: terendi do dum; tritum tu: terens, triturus, *to wear.*
Tesqua orum. 2 *n. rough places.*
Testis is, 3 *masc. a witness.*
Teucer ri, } 2 *m. a king*
Teucrus ri, } *of Troy.*
Texo—is, texui, texere: endi do dum: textum tu: texens, texturus *to weave*
Thebæ—arum, 1 *fæm. hot Thebes, a City, Sing. caret.*
Thermæ arum. 1 *fæm. hot Bathes, Sing. caret.*
Thorax acis, 3 *m. a brest-plate.*
Thrax—aeis, 3 *m. a Thracian.*
Thus uris, 3 *neut frankincense or the frankincense-tree, in the plural it hath three like cases:* thura, thura, thura,
Tignum i, 2 *n. a raster.*
Tignus i, 2 *m. a raster.*
Tigris—idis, 3 *fæm. a tigre.*

Timeo es, timui, timere: timendi endo endum: (*Sup. caret*) timens, *to fear.*

Timeor timeris vel timere: (*Præt. car.*) timeri: timendus, *to be feared.*

Titubo—as, titubavi, & titubatus ſum vel fui; titubare:——andi, do andum, titubatum tu: titubans, titubaturus, *to ſtumble.*

Tollo—is, ſuſtuli; tollere; tollendi——endo——endum; latum latu tollens, laturus, *to bear or ſuffer.*

Tondeo es, totondi, tondere: tondendi—endo endum; tonſum—ſu: tondens, tonſurus, *to clip or ſhear.*

Tonitru, *neuter Invariab. thunder, in the plural Number*, Tonitrua uum, &c.

Tonitrus us, 4 *maſc. thunder.*

Tono as, tonui, tonare: tonandi do dum; tonitum u; tonans, tonitu-rus, *to thunder.*

Torpeo es, torpui torpere; torpendi do dum (*Sup. caret*) torpens, *to be ſluggiſh.*

Torqueo—es, torſi, torquere: torquendi—endo—endum: torſum torſu, & tortum tortu, torquens, torſurus, & —turus, *to wreath, to reſt, to vex or trouble.*

Torquis—is, 3 *m. a chain for the neck.*

Torrens entis, 3 *m. a torrent.*

Torreo es, torrui, torrere, torrendi o um; toſtum u, torrens, toſturus, *to roaſt.*

Torris is, 3 *m. a firebrand.*

Tot, *hi hæ & hæc, ſo many an Aptote.*

Tracto—as, avi, are: tractandi do dum—atum tu: ans, tracturus, *to handle.*

Trado is, tradidi, tradere; tradendi endo endum, traditum tu, tradens, traditurus, *to deliver, unto any one, of* trans & do.

Traho is, traxi, trahere; trahendi do dum; tractum ctu; trahens tracturus, *to draw.*

Tranſlego—is, tranſlegi tranſ-

translegere; endi endo endum; translectum ctu, translegens, translecturus *to read over.*

Tremo is, tremui, tremere; tremendi do dum, (*Sup. caret.*) tremens, *to tremble.*

Tres *hi & hæ, & hæo* tria *three. Sing. caret.*

Tribus us, 4 *m. a kindred, or flock.*

Tricæ arum, 1 *fæm. trifles, Sing. caret.*

Triptoton ti, 2 *neuter a Triptote*, id est, *a Noun declined only in three Cases.*

Tros, trois. 3 *masc. a Trojan.*

Trudo—is, trusi, trudere: endi o um, trusum su, trudens, trusurus *to thrust.*

Tu, *Gen.* tui; *thou. Pron. Prim.*

Tuber———eris. 3 *neut. a swelling, or mushrom of* tumeo.

Tueor,—eris vel —ere tuitus sum vel fui, tueri: tuendi———endo —endum: tutum tutu, & tuitum tuitu, tuens, tuturus & tuiturus *to defend.*

Tulo *an old Verb, from whence* fero *borrows his preterperfect tense.*

Tuor, eris vel ere, tuitus sum vel fui, tui, & tueri: tuendi—do—dum: tutum—tu, & tuitum tuitu, tuens, tuturus, & tuiturus, *to look.*

Tundo—is, tutudi, tundere, tundendi do dum, tunsum su, tundens, tunsurus *to beat, or knock*

Tussis is, 3 *f. the cough. Pl. caret.*

Tibris is, 3 *m. the river Tiber.*

Tibur—uris, 3 *n. a town in Italy.*

V.

VAdo, is, vasi, vadere, vadendi vadendo vadendum, vasum vasu, vadens, vasurus *to go.*

Valeo, vales, valui, valere, valendi valendo valendum, valitum tu, valens, valiturus *to be in health.*

Valvæ arum, 1 *f. folding dores. Sing. caret.*

Vannus i, 2 *f. a vanne to winnow corn withall.*

Vas vadis. 3 *m. a surety.*

Vas, vaſis, 3 *neuter, a veſſel in the Plural Number: it is of the ſecond Declenſion,* Vaſa, vaſorum; *according to the Verſe;* Vas, vaſis, primo: vaſorum vaſa, ſecundo.

Vates vatis. 3. *m. a prophet, or propheteſs.*

Uber—eris. 3 *hic & hæc: plentiful. Adj.*

Uber—eris, 3 *neut. a dug, or pap.*

Vectis is, 3 *m. a barr.*

Veho, vehis, vexi, vehere: vehendi vehendo vehendum, vectum u, vehens, vecturus, *to carry.*

Vello is, velli & vulſi, vellere: vellendi endo endum, vulſum ſu, vellens, vulſurus, *to pull up.*

Vendo, vendis, vendidi, vendere: vendendi endo endum: venditum u, vendens, venditurus *to ſell.*

Veneo, (*pro* vendor) is, venivi, & venditus ſum vel fui, venire: iendi endo endum, venum ——— u, veniens, *to be ſold: Verb neuter Paſſive.*

Venio—is, veni, venire: veniendi do dum, ventum tu, veniens, venturus *to come.*

Venter tris. 3 *m. the belly.*

Venus eris, 3 *f. the goddeſs of beauty.*

Ver, veris, 3 *n. the ſpring Plur. caret.*

Verber eris, 3 *neu a ſtripe, but it is ont of uſe in the Nom. caſe.*

Verberis *Genitivo, &* verbere *Ablativo, of a ſtripe: in the Plural,* verbera um, &c.

Vergo, vergis, (*præterito caret*) vergere: vergendi vergendo vergendum. (*Sup. car.*) vergens *to bend.*

Vermis is, 3 *m. a worm.*

Verna æ. 1 *com. a ſlave, a bondman, or bondwoman*

Verres—is, 3 *m. a Boar-pig.*

Verro verris, verri, & verſi, verrere: verrendi endo endum: verſum ſu, verrens, verſurus *to brush.*

Verto, vertis, verti, vertere: vertendi endo endum, verſum verſu, vertens, verſurus *to turn.*

Ver-

Vervex—cis, 3 *masc a weather*

Vescor, vesceris vel vescere, pastus sum vel fui; (of pascor) vesci: vescendi——do——dum; pastum u, vescens, pasturus, *to eat.*

Vesper eri, 2 *m. the eventide.*

Veto—as, vetui are: andi o um; vetitum u; vetans vetiturus, *to forbid.*

Vicem, *Ac.* vice, *Abl. by turn*; *but in the Pl.* vices, vicium, vicibus, &c,

Video es, vidi, videre; videndi do um; visum su, videns, visurus, *to see.*

Vieo es, vievi, viere: endi o um, vietum u: viens, vieturus, *to bind.*

Vigil ilis, 3 *com. a watchman, or woman.*

Vincio is, vinxi, vincire: vinciendi do dum, vinctum u: vinciens, vincturus, *to bind.*

Vinco—is, vici, vincere: vincendi do um, victum u, vincens, victurus, *to overcome.*

Vindex icis, 3 *com. an avenger.*

Vir, viri, 2 *masculine a man.*

Virgilius ii, 2 *m. Virgil, a Poet, Pl. caret.*

Virgo inis, 3 *f. a Virgin.*

Virtus utis, 3 *f. virtue.*

Virus ri, *n. Acc. Voc.* virus *poyson. Pl. caret.*

Vis vis, 3 *f. force, strength.*

Viscum i, 2 *n. glue, or birdlime.*

Viscus i, 2 *m. glue, birdlime.*

Viscus eris, 3 *neut. the entralls.*

Viso is, visi, visere; visendi o um, visum visu, visens, visurus, *to visit, to go to see.*

Vitrum i, 2 *n. glass.*

Vivo is, vixi, vivere: vivendi do um: victum u, vivens, victurus, *to live.*

Ulciscor, eris vel ere, ultus sum vel fui, ulciscendi do um, ultum tu: ulciscens, ulturus, *to revenge.*

Unguis is, 3 *m. a nail.*

Vocito as, avi, ate; andi o um, atum u, ans, atutus, *to call often.*

Volo as, avi, are, andi o um, volatum tu, volans, aturus, *to flie.*

Volo vis, volui, velle, volendi endo endum (*Sucar.*) volens, *to will, or to be willing.*

Volucer, *swift.*
Volvo is, volvi, volvere: endi o um: volutum u, vovens, voluturus, *to roll.*
Vomer—eris } *A plow.*
Vomis—eris } *share.*
Vomo is, vomui, vomere; vomendi do um, vomitum tu, vomens, vomitu, us, *to vomit.*
Urgeo es, ursi, urgere, urgendi do dum, ursum u, urgens, ursurus, *to urge*
Uro is, ussi, urere, urendi o um, ustum u, urens, usturus, *to burn.*
Utor, eris vel ere, usus sum vel sui, uti, utendi o um, ustum u, utens, usurus, *to use.*
Vulgus, 1 *masc.* & *neut. the common people.*
Vulpis is, 3 *masc. a Fox.*
Uxor—oris, 3 *fœm. a wife.*

FINIS.

Examples of *Adjectives* of *three Terminations*, *whose* Genitive Case endeth in *ius*, the Dative in *i*.

Singulariter.	Plurariter.
Nom. *Unus, a, um*: one.	Nom. *Uni, unæ, una.*
Gen. *unius.*	Gen. *unorum, arum, orum.*
Dat. *uni.*	Dat. *unis.*
Acc. *unum, unam, unum.*	Acc. *unos, unas, una.*
Voc. *une, una, unum.*	Voc. *uni, unæ, una.*
Abl. *uno, una, uno.*	Abl. *unis.*

Thus are declined Totus, a, um, *all.* Solus, a, um, *alone.* Ullus, a, um, *any one.* Alius, a, ud, *another.* Alter, era, erum *idem.* Uter, tra, um, *either.* Neuter, tra, trum, *neither.*

Examples of Irregular Adjectives.

Nom. *Hic Celeber, hæc celebris, hoc celebre*, famous	N. *Hi & hæ Celebres & hæc celebria.*
Gen. *hujus celebris.*	G. *horum, harum & horum celebrium.*
Dat. *huic celebri.*	D. *his celebribus.*
Acc. *hunc & hanc celebrem & hoc celebre.*	A. *hos & has celebres & hæc celebria.*
Voc. *O celeber, celebris, celebre.*	V. *O celebres & ô celebria.*
Abl. *ab hoc hac & hoc celebri.*	A. *ab his celebribus.*

Thus

Examples of Adjectives.

Thus are declined *Campeſter*, of or belonging to the field. *Volucer* ſwift. *Celer*, idem. *Saluber*, healthy. *Pedeſter*, of or belonging to a footman. *Equeſter*, of or belonging to a horſeman. *Acer*, eager. *Paluſter*, fennie. *Alacer*, cheerful. *Sylveſter*, woody.

Adjectives of three Terminations Compared.

	Singulariter.	Pluraliter.
N.	M. *Iuſtus, ior, iſſimus.* F. *juſta, ior, iſſima.* N. *juſtum, ius, iſſimum*	M. *Iuſti, iores, iſſimi.* F. *juſtæ, iores, iſſimæ.* N *juſta, iora, iſſima.*
G.	M. *Iuſti, ioris, iſſimi.* F. *juſtæ, ioris, iſſimæ.* N. *juſti, ioris, iſſimi.*	M. *Iuſtorum. iorum, iſſimorum.* F *juſtarum, iarum, iſſimarum.* N. *juſtorum, iorum, iſſimorum.*
D.	M. *Iuſto, iori, iſſimo.* F. *juſtæ, iori, iſſimæ.* N *juſto, iori, iſſimo.*	M. F. N *Iuſtis, ioribus, iſſimis.*
A.	M *Iuſtum, iorẽ, iſſimũ.* F. *juſtam, iorẽ, iſſimã.* N *juſtum, ius, iſſimũ.*	M *Iuſtos, iores, iſſimos.* F. *juſtas, iores, iſſimas.* N. *juſta, iora, iſſima.*
V.	M. *Iuſte, ior, iſſime.* F. *juſta, ior, iſſima.* N *juſtum, ius, iſſimũ.*	M. *Iuſti, iores, iſſimi.* F. *juſtæ, iores, iſſimæ.* N. *juſta, iora, iſſima.*

Examples of Adjectives compared.

A.	M. *Iuſto, iore vel iori iſſimo.*	A.	M. F. N. *Iuſtis, oribus iſſimis.*
	F. *juſta, iore vel iori iſſima.*		
	N. *juſto, iore vel iori iſſimo.*		

Adjectives of two Terminations compared.

Sing. P. C. S.		Plur. P. C. S.	
N.	M. *Levis, ior, iſſimus.* F. *levis, ior, iſſima.* N. *leve, ius, iſſimum.*	N.	M. *Leves, iores, iſſimi.* F. *leves, iores, iſſimæ.* N. *levia, iora, iſſima.*
G.	M. *Levis, ioris, iſſimi.* F. *levis, ioris, iſſimæ.* N. *levis, ioris, iſſimi.*	G.	M. *Leviũ, orũ, iſſimorũ* F. *leviũ, iorũ, iſſimarũ* N. *leviũ, orũ, iſſimorũ*
D.	M. *Levi, iori, iſſimo.* F. *levi, iori, iſſimæ.* N. *levi, iori, iſſimo.*	D.	M. F. N. *Levibus, iori-bus, iſſimis.*
A.	M. *Levem, iorem, iſſimum.* F. *levem, iorem, iſſimam.* N. *leve, levius, iſſimum.*	V.	M. *Leves, iores, iſſimos* F. *leves, iores, iſſimas* N. *levia, iora, iſſima.*
V.	M. *Levis, ior, iſſime.* F. *levis, ior, iſſima.* N. *levi, ius, iſſimum.*	N.	M. *Leves, iores, iſſimi.* F. *leves, iores, iſſimæ.* N. *levia, iora, iſſima.*
A.	M. *Levi, iori, iſſimo.* F. *levi, iori, iſſima.* N. *levi, iori, iſſimo.*	A.	M. F. N. *Levibus, oribus, iſſimis.*

An

Examples of Adjectives compared.

An Adjective of three Articles is thus Compared.

Sing. P. C. S.		Plur. P. C. S.	
N.	M. Felix, icior, cissimus.	N.	M. Felices, iores, cissimi,
	F. Felix, icior, cissima,		F. felices, iores, cissimæ,
	N. felix, icius, cissimũ,		N. felicia, iora, cissima.
G.	M. Felicis, ioris, cissimi.	G.	M Felicium, iorum, cissimorum,
	F. felicis, ioris, cissimæ,		F. felicium, iorum, cissimarum,
	N. felicis, ioris, cissimi.		N. felicium, iorũ, cissimorũ.
D.	M. Felici, iori, cissimo,	D.	M. F. N. Felicibus, ioribus, cissimis.
	F felici, iori, cissimæ,		
	N. felici, iori, cissimo.		
A.	M. Felicem, iorem, cissimum,	A.	M. Felices, iores, cissimos,
	F. felicem, iorem, cissimam,		F. Felices, iores, cissimas,
	N. felix, icius, cissimũ.		N. felicia, iora, cissimæ.
V.	M. Felix, icior, cissime.	V.	M. Felices, iores, cissimi,
	F. felix, icior, cissima,		F. felices, iores, cissimæ,
	N. felix, icior, cissimũ.		N. felicia, iora, cissima.
A.	M. Felice, iore, vel iori, cissimo,	A.	M. F. N. Felicibus, ioribus, cissimis.
	F. felice, iore, vel iori, cissimã.		
	N. felice, iore, vel iori, cissimo.		

FINIS.

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